CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER, Special Easter-on-Number with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-8-0, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER, Special Easter-on-Number with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-8-0, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR P. M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 197 BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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I have prepared an oil Muzferi Kulph which will turn your white hair dark natural black at once.

MANY HAVE USED IT

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P & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

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P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
26th August	CHINA	7,952
2nd Sept.	MOREA * ..	10,911
9th ,, ..	PLASSY ..	7,393
16th ,, ..	MALWA ..	10,941
23rd ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
30th ,, ..	NALDERA * ..	15,825
7th Oct	CALEDONIA ..	7,622
14th ,, ..	MACEDONIA X	11,089
21st ,, ..	DELTA	8,097
28th ,, ..	CHINA ..	7,952

*MOREA, NALDERA } Through steamers from Australia.

X MACEDONIA } Through steamer from China

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Bologne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.
22nd August	MANTOLA ..	8,963
1st Sept. ..	MULBERA ..	8,900
12th ,, ..	MERKARA ..	8,235
27th Oct. ..	MADURA ..	8,975

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

About		
22nd Aug. ..	SOUDAN ..	
25th ,, ..	MACEDONIA	
8th Sept ..	MANTUA ..	
18th ,, ..	SICILIA ..	Connects at Colombo with s.s. Nankin.
6th Oct. ..	NARKUNDA	

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
6th Oct. ..	NARKUNDA	16,118

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Destination
23rd August ..	KARAPARA ..	East & S. Africa
24th ,, ..	BARPETA ..	Karachi &P. Gulf.
25th ,, ..	VARELA ..	Buareh via. Karach
28th ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi direct.

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SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma calling at Galle, Tuticorin, Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
S.S. Jaladuta	6700	30th Aug 1922

For freight and other particulars apply to

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SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Sep.
† Yajia Maru ..	K. Ohno	6,785	6 Aug	23 Aug.
Tamba Maru ..	N Wada	5,865	10 Aug.	2 Aug
† Gyokoh Maru	H. Ogata ..	5,191	24 ..	Sep.
Akita Maru ..	Y. Kotorii.	5,817	28 Aug.	8 Sep.
Wakasa Maru ..	M. Goto	6,083	11 Sep.	25 Sep.
Kamakura Ma ..	J. Fujiawa	5,843	27 Sep.	

†This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—

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Authorised Cap. Esc. 48,000,000 $00—£10,953,000
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Reserve Fund Esc. 27,200,000 $00—£6,038,400

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HEAD OFFICE: LISBON.

STATE BANK OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

BOMBAY OFFICE: Bombay Club Building. Esplanade Road.

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PORTUGAL:—Aveiro, Beja Braganca, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Covilha, Evora, Faro, Figueira, da Foz. Guarda, Guimaraes, Leiria, Olhao, Nortalegre, Potimao, Porto, Santarem os Montes Mizeu.

ADJACENT ISLANDS:—Punchal (Madeira), Ponta Delgada, (S. Miguel Acores), Angra do Heroismo (Acores).

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INDIA:—Mormugao and Nova-Goa.

CHINA:—Macau, TIMOR:—Dili.

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Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

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THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISH 1895.

Capital Authorised	.....	50,00,000	0 0
Capital Issued	.....	50,00,000	0 0
Capital Subscribed	.....	50,00,000	0 0
Capital Paid-up	.....	20,45,020	0 0
Reserved Funds	.....	17,20,030	0 0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hapur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Amballa City	Hyderabad	Montgomery
Amballa Cant (Sindh)		Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Calcutta	Jammu	Quetta
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan.	Karachi	Rahon
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

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DES RAJ MEHRA, Manager.

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Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL:—
225,000 shares of Rs. 500 each...Rs. 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL as on 30th June, 1922:—
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Fully Paid 3,75,00,000
149,884 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid 1,87,35,500
..... Rs. 5,62,35,500

RESERVE FUND as on 30th June, 1922 ..... Rs. 4,11,82,805

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 30th June, 1922 ..... Rs. 5,62,06,500

MANAGING GOVERNORS:

Sir ROBERT AITKEN, Kt., Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Kt.

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.

LONDON OFFICE
5, Whittington Avenue, E.C. 3.
Sir NORCOT WARREN, Manager.

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Agra	Karachi
Ahmedabad	Khandwa
Ahmedabad City	Kumbakonum
Ahmednagar	Lahore
Akola	Larkana
Akyab	Lucknow
Allahabad	Lyallpur
Alleppey	Madras (Mount Road)
Ambalia	Madura
Amraoti	Mandalay
Amritsar	Mangalore
Bangalore	Masulipatam
Bassein	Meerut
Bellary	Moulmein
Benares	Mooltan
Berhampore	Muzaffarpur
Bezwada	Muttra
Bombay (Byculla)	Moradabad
Bombay (Mandvi)	Mymensingh
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Nagpore
Broach	Narayangunge
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Nasik
Calcutta (Harrison Road)	Negapatam
Calcutta (Park Street)	Ootacamund
Calicut	Palacole (Sub-outstation to Cocanada)
Cawnpore	Patna
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Peshawar
Chittagong	Poona
Coconada (Out-station Narsapur)	Poona City
Cochin	Quetta
Coimbatore	Rajahmandry
Colombo	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Cuddalore	Rangoon
Cuttack	Rawalpindi
Dacca	Salem
Delhi	Secunderabad
Dhulia	Serajgunge (Pay Office)
Erode	Sholapur
Guntur	Simla
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Sukkur
(Sub-Agency Parbhani)	Surat
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Jubbulpore	Vizagapatam

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FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received and Interest allowed.

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Insure under an Endowment Policy

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

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Investments mainly in or against Government of India Securities and in Securities admitted by the Trust Act. For rules and particulars apply to

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CHAIRMAN.

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BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

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On THURSDAY the 24th August, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at sea side Villa Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, very valuable and handsome teak and black wood household furniture rich glass crockery and plateware, large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, table ornaments, drawing room chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets parian and terracotta figures, Japanese and China vases, wall and table cloths, reclining sofas and easy chairs, large and small writing tables glass door silver and book cases, single and double bedsteads, mirror almirahs cloth and gown cupboards, dressing chest of drawers dressing and wash hand tables, water colour and oil paintings, rich curtains, hat stands rocking chairs, cane furniture, black wood carved furniture, aluminium utensils etc., etc.

The property of Lt. C. Greenford and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KALBADEVI ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel, Attorneys for Mr. Aliabux Hyderalli, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Keshavdeo Jainarayen, Mohanlal Jainarayen, Shivkumar Keshavdeo and Beniprasad Mohanlal, the mortgagors, and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of mortgage dated the 11th day of January, 1921, and made between the mortgagors of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part. All that the 1/36th part or share of the mortgagors in the immoveable property description, whereof is given hereunder, will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of September, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of land of the pension and tax tenure, situate on the East side of the Kalbadevi Road in Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring about 458 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 670, New No. 3017, Old Survey No. 74, New Survey Nos. 1343-42 together with the dwelling house and premises standing thereon and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under C Ward No. 458,459, Street No. 245-47, and bounded on the East by the property of Sheosamal Gangaram, on the West by the Kalbadevi Road, on the North partly by the property secondly described and partly by the late Ramji Lakhmidas and on the South partly by common passage used by the owner of these premises as also by Nandlal Thakersydas, and Shevsaval Gangaram and partly by the property of the said Nandlal Thakersydas.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land of the pension and tax tenure, situate on the East side of the Kalbadevi Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay admeasuring about 48 square yards and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 670, New No. 3017, Old Survey No. 74, New Survey No. 1343-42 and bounded on the East by the property of the late Ramji Lakhmidas, on the West by the Kalbadevi Road, on the North by the passage for the use of the said Ramji Lakhmidas, Hurnandas Khetseydas and Hurmukhraj Khetseydas and on the South by the property hereinbefore firstly described.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Patels and Ezekiel, Vendor's Attorneys at Cook's Building, Hornby Road or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 21st Aug., 1922.

FOR YOUR INDIVIDUAL or COMMERCIAL REQUIREMENTS.

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34519

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A R4665

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A R4661

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A14035

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B R4668

OXONIAN six years European experience wants POST, Secretary, Manager, willing to go abroad. Apply Post Box No. 815, Bombay.
B R4667

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R4644

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13433

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GA R4428

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FOR SALE AND HIRE—Household office room, drawing room furnitures at reasonable terms. Apply ADAM SAJAN & CO. 364, Nagdevi Street, next to Mandvi Post Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans etc., etc. Subject—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—Expert practical training in Accountancy, Specialised Banking and Senior Commercial Courses with the uniform success of past twenty-one years. Prospectus on application. GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, Apollo Street.
M R4647

DAR-UL-ULOOM, (Muslim High School), Panchgani, re-opens on 11th September, students and teachers leave Bombay for Panchgani on 10th; Parents intending to send their boys are requested to communicate to the Undersigned immediately. Admission still open. Fees: I Class Rs. 40—45 and II Class Rs. 25—30. H. A. LALLJE, Esq., 303, Hornby Road, Fort.
M 14067

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE:—One EXCELLENT COTTAGE UPRIGHT GRAND-PIANO of well-known make. Full Iron Frame, awarded Medel in PARIS and Melbourne. Guaranteed in excellent condition, open to reasonable offer, owner leaving country. Apply to Box No. 8463, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R4650

LADY in distressed circumstances wishes to dispose of a 14 ct. GOLD WRIST WATCH with luminous hands and figures. Jeweled lever movement. Brand new, never worn, cost Rs. 120. For immediate sale Rs. 50 V.P.P. Reply Box No. 8470, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R4664

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED—One Steam Navvie, new or second-hand of any approved make or capacity. State particulars and price to the TATA ENGINEERING CO. LTD., York Building, Fort, Bombay.
P 14094

FINANCIAL.

FINANCIER willing to advance sums against sound properties. Only Principals must apply to ASHAQUE, c/o E. P. Pestonji and Co., Luhar Chawl.
R R4645

WANTED—A respectable gentleman, having faith in the honesty and integrity of purpose, to oblige a high caste, hard-pressed, Hindoo student by granting a LOAN of Rs. 500 without interest for completing his last year's course at the Grant Medical College. Loan will be re-paid by monthly instalments after completion of his studies. Please correspond to Box No. 8468, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R4660

SPORTS.

DID ANYONE BUT

RACING EXPERT PLACE BRIDGEND, ROSEY TREAD, MISS GOODENOUGH, 1,—2,—3? He also gave his clients:—Verge, Quarryman, Cerago, Whispering, Trostan, Sugar Cane, Cessation, Boadmaker. Terms from Post Box 599, G. P. O., BOMBAY.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FOR SALE CONSIGNMENT of new Files British Make all sizes and grades—Offers invited from Engineering Firms and Hardware dealers. Please write Box No. 8458 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
T 14055.

FOOKSON AND CO., CHINESE HIGH-CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES Manufacturers Correct fit and style guaranteed. 10 Cawnpore Road, Allahabad.
T R2761

CONTRACTORS to equip and supply 2,500 ELECTRIC LIGHTS to the Congress Pandal and Khadinagar at Gaya during next Congress. Apply with terms: B. DAS & CO., Consulting Engineers, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
T R4592

KASHMIR GOODS—The best of all Indian Donegal Tweeds manufactured of the soft natural wool of Kashmir, Rs. 12 per suit length (7½ yds by 24 ins.). Genuine lotus honey Re. 1 per tola. Silk embroidered leather hand bag, Rs. 3-2-0 each. Chapli with leather socks, Rs. 6 per pair. We supply everything of Kashmir at competitive prices. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, Srinagar (Kashmir.)
T R4493

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!—We supply coal from Jharia and Ranigange coal field collieries at reasonably cheaper rates. We guarantee regular supplies.—Forward contract made. Have agencies at Aligarh, Rai-Bereilli, Allahabad, Delhi, Mirzapur, Muttra, Bulandshahar, etc., etc. Enquiries solicited from bonafide consumers. A. K. MAITRA AND CO., Post Box 2362, Calcutta. Phone 1045 (Cal.), Telegrams "Mayrun."
T 14038

PROFESSION

CERTAIN CURE.

FOR

Sprue, Gallstone, Sinus, Appendicitis, Paralysis, Tumours, Dropsy, Bone Diseases, Brain diseases, Rheumatoid Arthritis, etc.

Numerous testimonials open to inspection and sent on application.
No operation. No injection.
Our medicines are Non-Poisonous.

Dr. SAM. WILLIAMS,
Graduated Biochemist,
No. 1, Cantonment Road,
LUCKNOW, U. P.

N. B.—Specific for Consumption and children's diseases.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED for the District Local Board Satara, a B. E. or an L. C. E. as their ENGINEER on a monthly salary of Rs. 450-10-500 plus Rs. 50 (if a motor cycle is kept) or Rs. 100 (if a motor car is kept) as travelling allowance. Men having previous experience of P. W. D. should apply with testimonials before the 25th of August 1922. The appointment is temporary pending reorganization of the Public Works Department.

S. V. JOSHI,
President District Local Board,
SATARA.

Satara,
16th August, 1922.
C14068

WANTED.

CANDIDATES for being trained at the Dehra Dun Forest College for the appointment of FOREST RANGERS in the Bombay Presidency. Stipends Rs. 50 per mensem. Age between 18 and 23. Minimum qualifications Matriculation, School Final or School Leaving Certificate Examinations. Applications should reach the Chief Conservator by 15th September, 1922. Forms of application and particulars can be had from the:

PERSONAL ASSISTANT,
To the Chief Conservator of Forests,
Bombay Presidency.

Poona, 3rd July, 1922,
A C13613

NOTICE.

THE PLANET MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders held on Friday, the 18th day of August, 1922, a Dividend at the rate of Rs. 15 per share (Free of Income-tax) has been declared and the same shall be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 43a, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on and after MONDAY, the 20th day of August, 1922, between 12 noon and 4 p.m. (S. T.), to those shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 7th day of August, 1922.

By Order
AHMED RAHIM & SON,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th August, 1922.
C14079

THE AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd August, 1922 at 12-30 p.m. (S. T) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1922.
(2) To elect two Directors in the place of Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., C.B.E., and Mr. Dadoodher Govindjee Madhowjee who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
(3) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By order of the Board,
VITHALDAS DAMODHER THACKERSEY
& Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1922.

N. B.—The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 14th August to 28th August, 1922, both days inclusive.
C14016

THE HATTERSLEY MILL CO. LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 21st August, 1922, at 3 o'clock (Standard Time) at the Registered Office of the Company, Canada Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audit Statement of Accounts up to 31st March 1922.
2. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board,
For The Hattersley Mill Co., Ltd.,
ALLEN BROS. & CO., (INDIA) LTD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 26th July, 1922.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 17th to 26th August, 1922, both days inclusive.
C14021

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SHILOTRI BANK LIMITED.

NOTICE.

A BRANCH OFFICE of this Bank will be opened at Poona on the 30th day of August, 1922, at 488, Budhwar Peth, Dangre's Building, under the Local Directorship of Rao Bahadur L. J. APTE.

PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, M.A., Ph.D.,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 21st August, 1922.
C14097

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (Ganesh Chaturthi and Samvatsari (Jain)), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 18th August, 1922.
C14091

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND LOCAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders on the Bombay Register of the Imperial Bank of India will be held in the Bombay Local Head Office of the Bank on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd August, 1922, at 4 o'clock p.m. for the purpose of electing two Members of the Local Board for the ensuing year in place of Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and Mr. E. J. Bunbury who retire under the provisions of the Imperial Bank of India Act 1920, but are eligible for re-election.

By order
A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer,
Bombay.

Bombay, 27th July, 1922. C13855

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from really efficient gentlemen, enthusiastic in research work, for lecturing in the honours schools of English, Mathematics, Philosophy, History, Economics, Physics and Chemistry. Applicants stating full particulars regarding qualifications and minimum salary expected, should correspond with the PRINCIPAL, NATIONAL MUSLIM UNIVERSITY, ALIGARH.
C14098

THE BERAR MANUFACTURING CO. LD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the REGISTERED OFFICE of the Company, No. 7, Lloyd Building, Ballard Estate, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th August, 1922, at 2-0 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account made up for 12 months ending 31st March, 1922.
2. To sanction the payment of a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By order of the Board,
KASTURCHAND DAGA & SONS,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st August, 1922.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 25th August to 9th September, 1922, (both days inclusive).

N.B.—DIVIDEND when sanctioned by the Shareholders will be paid on and after FRIDAY, 22nd September, 1922, at the Registered Office of the Company to the Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on 24th August, 1922, on presentation of their share certificates.
C14085

FOREST ADMINISTRATION OF NAGAR AVELY

(PORTUGUESE TERRITORY.)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 6th September next, at 3 o'clock p.m. (S. T.), a PUBLIC AUCTION is to be held, at the Administrator's Office, Silvassa, for the sale of the Forest of Kelavni, Chickli, Sooranghee and Ambholi villages, in accordance with the terms and conditions given in the Portuguese Government Gazette (Boletim Oficial) No. 62, dated 4th instant.

There is a great variety of trees in the aforesaid forests and all of different kinds, such as, teak wood, kheir, sissoo, tanassa, sadra and others, available for construction and furniture purposes.

The forest of Kelavni is situated near to Daman-Road Railway Station (B. B. & C. I. Ry.) and those of Chickli, Sooranghee and Ambholi, near to the Sanjan Station, the road being all plain.

There are altogether 278,559 trees, approximately; viz:—

Kelavni	.....	50,735
Chickli	.....	102,620
Sooranghee	.....	78,114
Ambholi	.....	47,091

To be admitted to the auction, a deposit of Rs. 5,000 should be made at the branch treasury of the "Banco Nacional Ultramarine" or in any of the Government treasury office. Immediately after the auction is over, the amount of the deposit will be restored to the persons whose bids are not accepted.

After the auction is sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor-General, the contractor should sign in this Office the definitive contract and on the same date make a deposit of 1/3 (one-third) of the whole amount of the price, as guaranty, in any bank guaranteed the respective interests being in favour of the depositor.

This deposit will be refunded to be contractor after 5 years, i.e., after the period of the contract of existing is expired.

Besides the aforesaid deposit for guaranty, the whole amount of the price should be paid in 4 instalments till June, 1925.

The terms and conditions can also be seen by all who may wish, at the abovementioned Office, at Silvassa, on every Office-day, from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Silvassa, dated 18th August, 1922.

F. X. P. Da SILVA,
Acting Forest Administrator.
C14087

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE KHANDESH PRESS CO. LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Khandesh Press Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 46, Church Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 31st day of August, 1922, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), for the purposes following namely:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company for the year ending 30th June, 1922.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix his or their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By order of the Board of Directors,
DREWET CHOWNA & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 31st July, 1922.
C14088

WANTED.

AN ENGINEER for the Karachi District Local Board.

Pay Rs. 200-25-400, plus 2nd class officer's travelling allowances permissible under the C. S. R.

2. Applicants must be qualified men holding a diploma of some recognised Civil Engineering College. Preference will be given to those possessing previous experience in the construction and maintenance of roads and buildings and general administration work.

3. Applicants should submit any plans of works carried out by them which will be returned if required.

4. Applications stating age, nationality, qualifications, experience and the salary if any drawn at present, together with copies of testimonials should be addressed to the undersigned.

SHEWARAM DEWANMAL.
President.
District Local Board, Karachi.

Karachi, No. 1184.
Dated, 12th August 1922.
C14053

TENDERS.

SALE OF TREES AND LOGS.

TENDERS are invited for the sale of girdled and dead teak and junglewood trees as also logs divided into 11 separate contract works in Gund Blocks X and XI and the Kalanadi Slope Block XXVI of the Kanara Western Division. The estimated quantities of timber included in all the 11 contracts are as follows:—

No. of Teak trees.	No. of Junglewood trees.	No. of Junglewood log s.	No of Jungle wood logs
1631 8000 Khandies	1255 3500 Khandies.	135 400 Khandies.	844 2500 Khandies

Further particulars as to number of trees or logs included in each contract and as to the conditions of payment, removal, etc., will be supplied on application.

Tenders will be opened at Karwar at 2 p.m. on the 6th September, 1922.

R. A. HEMMADI,
Divisional Forest Officer,
Western Division, Kanara.

Karwar, 1st August, 1922.
C 13970

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE

THE CHIEF ENGINEER, Back Bay Reclamation Scheme, is prepared to receive tenders for Quarrying and Loading Rubble at Kandivlee Quarry.

Average daily requirements 1,500 tons.

Tender forms can be obtained from the Office of the Chief Engineer, Back Bay Reclamation Scheme, Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay, on payment of Re. 1.

All persons tendering will be required to furnish Rs. 100 as earnest money which will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers. Such Earnest Money is to be paid to the Audit Officer, Bombay Development Scheme, Old Custom House Yard, Bombay.

Completed tender forms accompanied by the Audit Officer's receipt for the earnest money must be delivered in the Office of the Chief Engineer before 12 noon on Monday, the 11th September, 1922.

G. M. O'RORKE,
Ag. Chief Engineer.

Back Bay Reclamation Scheme,
Chief Engineer's Office,
Old Custom House Yard, Fort,
C14078

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of about 400 tons of Dehydrated Tar in steel drums, conforming with the British Standard Specifications for No. 1 and 2 Tar, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on Thursday, the 31st day of August, 1922.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 18th August, 1922.
TA C14092

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE NAVIGATION & TRADING CO, LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ADJOURNED THIRTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Co., Ltd., will be held at 3 p.m. (S. T.), on SUNDAY, the 27th instant, in a Pandal erected for the purpose on the vacant plot of land belonging to H. H. The Thagore Sahib of Morvi, and situated on the Queen's Road, near the B. B. and C. I. Railway (Chowpatty) level crossing, next to Charni Road Station, to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account made up to 31st May, 1921.
2. To sanction payment of dividend.
3. To sanction payment of bills submitted by Messrs. Payne and Co., referred to in the Report.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

GOKULDAS K. PAREKH,
Chairman.

Prag Mahal, Dhobitalao,
Bombay, 19-8-1922.
C14100

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of RAMKRISHNA HARSICHANDRA VARLIKAR, late of Bombay Somavanshi Kshatriya Hindu Inhabitant, a Surveyor in the employ of the Bombay City Improvement Trust. ..... Deceased.

RADHABAI alias CHHABILIBAI, widow of the deceased abovenamed of Bombay Somavanshi Kshatriya Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kotachi Wadi, outside the Fort of Bombay, on behalf of and for the use and benefit of Vasantrao Ramkrishna, Chandrakant Ramkrishna and Suryakant Ramkrishna minors under the age of 18 years the sons of the deceased abovenamed and limited to the period of the minority of any of them. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of L[illegible] of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice of Bombay aforesaid, this 11th day of August in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the Thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 11th day of August, 1923.

Messrs. DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & CO.,
C14084 Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

IN APPEAL FROM ITS ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

APPEAL NO. 27 OF 1922.
Suit No. 2568 of 1921.

SAGARMAL PREMSUKH, a firm, carrying on business as Seed and Wheat Brokers at 371-373, Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs and Appellants,

versus

1. TEJMAL RUGHNATHDAS, residing at Raipur C.P., (2) BHOMRAJ BECHANCHAND, residing at Damtari Raipur C. P. (3) CHAMPALAL KAVERLAL, residing at Rajnandgom and (4) KESERICHAND KAVERLAL, residing at Rajnandgom all of Raipur Marwadi Hindu Inhabitants, carrying on business at Bombay in the name firm and style of Bhikhanchand Tejmal as merchants and commission Agents at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendants and Respondents.

The abovenamed Respondents.

Notice under O X L I, R. 14 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

TAKE NOTICE that a Memorandum of appeal has been filed on the 18th day of March, 1922, by the abovenamed Appellant against the decree of the Hon. Mr. Justice Kanga, passed in the above suit on the 7th day of February, 1922 and that this Court has fixed Monday the 25th day of September, 1922 for the hearing of the said appeal; if you have any objection to take to the said decree which you could have taken thereto by way of appeal you must file the same in my office within one month from the service upon you of this notice and if you do not appear in the Appellate Court on the day so fixed for the hearing of the said appeal the case will be heard and decided exparte in your absence.

Dated this 1st day of April, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 1st day of April, 1922.

KANGA & SAYANI,
C14089 Attorneys for the Appellants.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits (estate and effects) of NANALAL RANCHHODJI DESAI, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Manager in the employ of Messrs. Gurugatsing Gulabsing & Co. ..... Deceased.

Bai SANTA alias GANGA, widow of Nanalal Ranchhodji Desai of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 10th day of August in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two, and in the Thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI, Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 10th day of August, 1922.

Messrs. SMETHAM BYRNE & LAMBERT, Petitioner's Attorneys.

C24072

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India:

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KACHARABHAI MANEKCHAND, of Bombay late Jain Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a piecegoods broker, residing at Bazargate Street, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

Bai GULAL, widow of Kacherabhai Manekchand of Bombay Jain Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bazargate Street, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH Kt., Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 8th day August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the thirteen-year of our reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI, Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 8th day of August, 1922.

Messrs. RAMANLAL & CO., Petitioner's Attorneys.

C24069

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, 29, Apollo Street. Tel. No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE UNMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT PAREL ROAD, OPPOSITE CHINCHPOGLI FIRE BRIGADE AND NEXT TO THE G. I. P. R. BYCULLA GOODS YARD.

Under instructions of Diwalibai widow of Vithaldas Mowji Devchand the administratrix of the estate and effects of Parbhudas Vithaldas and on account and at the risk of Chandulal Chunilal the defaulting Purchaser who failed to complete the sale pursuant to the Consent Order, dated the 6th day of March, 1922, made in the High Court Suit No. 5212 of 1921, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 25th day of August, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the under mentioned unmoveable property.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage or building standing thereon situate at Parel Road, admeasuring about 309 square yards or thereabouts being part of Collector's Old No. 143, New No. A/1314, New Survey No. 1/3609 and bearing Municipal E. Ward No. 7623, Street No. 16 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by the property of Haji Tar Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed and others, on or towards the south by a Public passage on or towards the East and West by the property of the said Lalji Meraji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Unwalla Peerozshaw and Papa, Attorneys for the said Diwalibai at their office, 76, Medow Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO. Auctioneer

Bombay, 21st August, 1922.

MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES. NOTICE.

The public are hereby informed that the Auction Sale of the remaining lots of Surplus Stores at Parel Depot in the compound of Sir Shapurji Bharucha Mills will be continued to-day MONDAY, the 21st and TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 22nd instant both days at 10 a.m.

SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS. AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 25 TONS, WALLACE BENKOG OF SECOND CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

This day MONDAY the 21st instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Sewree Bunder by order of Messrs. Vithal Ambaram and Co., and on account and at the risk of Swami Keshunanand Saraswati.

About 25 Tons Wallace Benkog second class Teak squares 50 Pieces Mark WDXI.

MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st Aug. 1922.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE!

"THE QUAINTS"

Under the Direction of R. B. Salisbury

Booking at Rose and Co., Ld., up to 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at Theatre.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY 6-30 P. M.

Newest & Greatest Spectacle

"THE ZEPPELIN'S LAST RAID"

THE EXCELSIOR

DIRECTION MADAN THEATRES LD.

6-30 TO-MORROW 10 P. M.
6-30 TO-MORROW 10 P. M.
6-30 TO-MORROW 10 P. M.

"THE KID" HIMSELF!

Starring in his own Comedy.

JACKIE COOGAN
JACKIE COOGAN
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The world's most talked of child IN HIS OWN SPECIAL COMEDY.

'PECK'S BAD BOY'
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Written by Irvin S. Cobb, the world's funniest writer.

JACKIE COOGAN

Next to Jackie Coogan's own delightful humour in "Peck's Bad Boy" must be placed the astonishingly clever antics of his little Dog, "Tar Baby." "Tar Baby" enters into every prank of the mischievous Kid with enthusiastic zest. He plays Leap Frog, secures delectable oddments from the Grocer's shop and diverts the attention of the Kid's pursuers.

HE WILL BE ACCLAIMED AS THE GREATEST DOG ACTOR EVER SEEN IN FILMS.

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The well-known Shakespearean Actor H. B. WARING

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THE EMPRESS

By special request of the residents of the locality and owing to the obstinate success of the Great Comedy. For a few nights only.

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The great Picture, the world's greatest Comedian has been working on for a whole year,

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"THE KID"

Do you realize that it has broken all records at the Excelsior for Theatre and Cinema. That it drew more than 50,000 People to the Excelsior in Bombay. Written Produced and Directed by

CHARLIE CHAPLIN
CHARLIE CHAPLIN

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They are the greatest combination of Mirth-Makers, who ever got together; and the laughs that Charlie may be, The overlooks come fresh and snappy from The Kid, and the Kid is

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JACKIE COOGAN
JACKIE COOGAN

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Saturdays, Sundays and Bank Holidays EXTRA SHOW AT 3-30 P.M.

Balvant Sangit Natak Mandali

will stage at Bombay Theatre, Grant Road

Saturday 19th Aug. 1922 at 2-45 p.m. (S.T.)

Sangit] VIR VIDAMBAN [Acts 5

Sunday 20th Aug. 1922 at 8-30 A.M. (S.T.)

NEW Performance New

Sangit] RAJA SANYAS [Acts 1 & 2

BALVANT

Tuesday 22nd August 1922 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

HINDI

Acts] BAKTADHRUVA [1-3

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K P. PANDIT Manager for Bombay Season.

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Veer Abhimanyoo.

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CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM

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Founded by Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsale will stage at the Grant Road, "Bombay Theatre", Bombayo on

Wednesday 23rd August 1922 at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.)

MRICHAKATIK.

Saturday 26th August 1922 at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.) and Sunday 27th August 1922 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

SATTECHE GULAM

Proprietors.

N B.—No complimentary tickets will be allowed for Satteche Gulam.

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Send for our Catalogue—cost 8 Annas, also list of Special Discounts—FREE.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 19.

The monsoon has been active in the Gangetic plain and Central parts of the country but continues weak in the interior of the peninsula. The unsettled conditions in the north of the Bay are more marked to-day. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Assam, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, Central India, east of the Central Provinces, Konkan and Malabar and local in Bengal, east Punjab, east Rajputana, west of the Central Provinces and Coorg. A few falls also occurred in Kashmir, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan, south-east Madras and north Madras coast.

Chief amounts are:—Mergui, Diamond Island one inch, Tavoy four, Moulmeir and Bassein one and half, Kyaukpyu and Akyab two, Tezpur, Cherrapunji and Dinajpur one and half, Sambalpur three, Darbhanga one and half, Jhansi and Dehra Dun two, Agra one and half, Mainpuri and Meerut one, Roorkee three, Mussooree, Simla one and half, Dalhousie three, Delhi one, Sutna, Saugor and Seoni two, Jubbulpore three, Pendra one and half, Raipur one, Mercara and Cochin two, Negapatam one.

on north Madras coast and decrease in the United Provinces.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 19th Aug. 1922.	Total since 1st June, 1922.	June 1st to 19th Aug. 1921.	June 1st to 19th Aug. 1920.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0.25	60.30	71.13	33.57
Fort (St. George's Hospital).	0.15	65.26	73.53	38.90
Esplanade (Gok. Tel. Hospital)	0.17	66.28	66.93	38.05
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0.24	60.63	72.24	38.50
Kemp & Co., (Cambalta Hill)	—	—	—	—

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, Aug. 19th

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 12 a.m. 3 p.m. 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. inches			29.656
Temperature of Air		Degrees	79.5
Wet Bulb Thermometer		"	76.3
Dew Point		"	75.0
Relative humidity of Air			0.856
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)			8.2
Maximum temperature of Air		"	82.2
Minimum do do		"	76.6
General direction of Wind (from midnight to midnight)			W
Movement of Wind do		miles	270
Rain of Rain		inches	0.33
Total fall during month		"	2.64
Do. do. Year		"	60.27
Additional fall of rain up to 12 a.m. of 19th Aug.			0.02

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 19th August, 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Delhi and Ambala report 1.13in. and 0.36in. respectively. Skies are clear in the north and the west and moderately or heavily clouded in the south-east. Humidity is in excess at Delhi and in defect at Rawalpindi. Day temperature was above normal in the north and east Punjab, night temperature was also above the average in the north but below it at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general. Jhansi reports a heavy fall of 2.06in. while Mainpuri had 1.03in., Cawnpore 0.46in., Allahabad 0.27in. and Agra 1.73in. Skies are heavily clouded and in the west of the division humidity is in excess. Day temperature fell and was considerably below normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur reports 0.53in., Kotah 0.33in. and Mount Abu 0.17in. of rain. Skies are in general moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Jaipur and Kotah and in defect at Jodhpur. Day temperature was above normal at Bikaner, Jaipur and Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhavnagar Para reports 0.14in., Surat 0.31in. and Indore 0.10in. of rain. Skies are heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal. Temperature did not differ much from the average.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore, Saugor and Raipur report 2.68in. 2.00in. and 1.22in. of rain respectively. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature was below normal at Raipur but above it at Khandwa.

The Konkan.—Bombay reports 0.25in. Ratnagiri 0.39in. and Mormugao 0.68in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum had 0.21in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Nizamabad humidity is in defect. Temperature was nearly normal.

General Remarks.—The Bay Monsoon has penetrated rapidly into the United Provinces and fairly heavy rain has fallen nearly generally there and in the adjacent parts of the north and east Central Provinces, east Rajputana and the south-east Punjab. Rain has also been nearly general on the west coast of the Peninsula and a few falls have occurred in the Bombay Deccan, Gujarat, Kathiawar, Central India West and south-east Madras. Falls exceeding two inches amount to 2.13in. at Cochin, 2.68in. at Jubbulpore, 2.00in. at Saugor and 2.06in. at Jhansi. The sea has been reported as rough from Mormugao.

Forecast.—A westward extension of rain is likely into Rajputana, Gujarat and the Central Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 18 August 1922.

The monsoon has strengthened in Central India and the north-east of the Peninsula. Conditions are again slightly disturbed in the north of the Bay. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Chota-Nagpur, the east United Provinces, Central India East, the Konkan, Malabar and Mysore, and local in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, the east Central Provinces and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in the west United Provinces, Gujarat, the west Central Provinces and on the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Mergui, Kyaukpyu two inches; Tavoy, Moulmein three; Rangoon, Bassein one and a half; Lashio Silchar, Calcutta one; Jalpaiguri four; Darjiling, Sambalpur one and a half; Balasore two; Groakhpur one; Sutna, Raipur three; Jadalpur one and a half and Mercara two.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 19TH OF AUG. 1922.

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity At 8 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	95	81.7	74		0	—
Do. 18th	95	81.7	74		0	—0.01
Jask	101.3	86.3	82		0	—0.03
Muskat	96.3	86 8	80		0	—0.17
Do. 18th	104.4	7 6	84		0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	101.2	84.5	66		0.82	—3 22
Rawalpindi	104.1	85.1	50		8.62	—6.93
Lahore	105.0	85 2	69		4.84	—5.43
Hissar	105.0	82.0	74		7.25	—0.76
Ambala	100.7	76.3	89	0.36	25.56	+6.33
Delhi	99.6	74.0	91	1.13	13.37	—2.62
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra	84.6	76.8	94	1.73	16 57	+0.55
Mainpuri	79 8	76 3	92	1.03	27.66	+12.71
Jhanso	88.9	74.3	95	2.06	24.24	+0.94
Cawnpore	82 4	77.4	86	0.46	29.67	+9.61
Allahabad	81 7	77.6	93	0.27	26.93	+0.87
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobanad	98.7	81.0	66	—	0	—2.08
Karachi	84.0	77.9	84	—	0.20	—5.13
Ajmer	92.8	76.8	74	—	5.23	—4.76
Jaipur	97.4	74.6	95	0.53	11.32	—3.27
Kotah	94.0	76.0	81	0.33	14.80	—2.17
Mount Abu	73.8	64 2	100	0.17	25.69	—14.79
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	91.0	76.1	85	—	4.62	—6.06
Dwarka	86.2	78.5	89	0 04	5.90	—5.92
Veraval	80.7	77.4	88	0.03	6 84	—9.15
Rajkot	87.3	75.1	86	0.46	7.06	—13.12
Bhavnagar Para	89 6	74.2	87	0 14	9.34	—5.64
Surat	84.2	74.2	88	0.31	29.89	—0.84
Ahmedabad	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deesa	92.0	76.2	84	—	17.41	+0.93
Neemuch	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indore	86.8	71.8	88	0.10	18.40	—1.69
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	80.9	72.8	91	2 68	35.90	—9.53
Saugor	86.2	71.0	84	2 00	33.86	+4.10
Hosangabad	87.7	73.4	89	—	23.96	—7.11
Khandwa	91.0	74.5	75	—	8.16	—9.72
Akola	8 -0	74.9	78	—	23.81	+3.67
Amroto	86.1	74.1	79	—	19.11	—6.65
Nagpur	85.5	75.3	74	0.06	20.05	—9.80
Chanda	88.5	78.0	16	—	26.90	—8.27
Raipur	78.7	73.9	86	1.22	34.70	+3.56
KONKAN—						
Bombay	82 2	76.4	82	0 25	60.30	+7.12
Ratnagiri	81.1	74.1	82	0 39	84.51	+8.05
Marmugao	81.4	74.0	96	0 68	77.33	+3.60
Karwar	—	—	—	—	—	—
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	90.5	72 3	72	—	8.33	—3.16
Ahmednagar	86.4	69.9	76	—	7.61	—2.19
Poona	79.8	68.5	86	0.04	11 59	—3.57
Sholapur	89 5	72 7	70	—	11.57	—0.27
Bijapur	85 5	70.3	73	—	4.43	—2.53
Belgaum	73.5	69 3	9	0 21	22.75	+0 33
Aurangabad	84.8	69.8	85	0.04	15.70	+0.57
Nizamabad (Indur)	89.7	73.3	67	—	12.51	—0.57
Hyderabad	88.6	72 2	79	—	7.41	—7.86
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalaore	84 0	73.2	93	3 61	97.42	+7 92
Calicat	82.8	75.1	98	0.12	89.74	+12.91
Cochin	84.	73.0	86	2.13	68.97	+8.67
Colombo	85.2	7.9	87	0.01	13.13	—2.98
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	86.6	80.5	73	—	9.77	—5.49
Bellary	91.8	73.9	63	—	1.14	—4.13
Cuddapah	97 6	9 5	64	—	5.46	—4.86
Madras	93.8	79.4	70	0 01	6.84	—1.74
Bangalore	84.1	65.8	86	0.03	7.45	—2.83
Coimbatore	9 2.1	7.6	63	—	3.45	—0.43
Trichinopoly	100.2	79.8	63	—	1 80	—2.89
Negapatam	97.6	72.0	77	1.02	5.92	+0.48

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	LOW WATER. Depth on Sill.
	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.
M.	21	m 10 15	27 8	21	m 3 25	16 1
		10 6a	25 10		4 13a	18 1
Tu.	22	m 10 57	28 9	22	m 4 16	16 3
		10 58a	27 10		4 57a	16 12
W.	23	m 11 37	29 5	23	m 5 15	14 9
		11 47a	28 8		5 41a	13 10
Th.	24	0 17a	29 11	24	m 5 50	14 7
					6 25a	15 2
F.	25	m 0 36	29 1	25	m 6 36	14 10
		0 57a	29 10		7 9a	14 10
S.	21	m 8 30	25 5	26	m 1 30	17 9
		7 54a	24 10		2 27a	20 5
S.	27	m 9 29	26 7	27	m 2 30	16 11
		9 12a	25 9		3 25a	13 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week.

	A.M. Sunrise	P.M. Sunset
Aug. 21 (Monday)	6h. 19m.	7h. 8m.
" 22 (Tuesday)	6h. 20m.	7h. 7m.
" 23 (Wednesday)	6h. 20m.	7h. 6m.
" 24 (Thursday)	6h. 21m.	7h. 6m.
" 25 (Friday)	6h. 18m.	7h. 9m.
" 26 (Saturday)	6h. 19m.	7h. 8m.
" 27 (Sunday)	6h. 19m.	7h. 8m.

Phases of the moon.—Last Quarter, Aug. 16th, 2h. 15-8m. a.m.; New Moon, 23rd, 2h. 4-0m. a.m.; First Quarter, 29th, 7h. 24-9m. p.m.; Full Moon, Sept. 6th, 1h. 17-2m. p.m.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, Aug. 18th.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	400
,, ,, Import	—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—	
Mid. Americans Spot	18 35
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakel:	18 60
New York, 11 a.m. — Oct.	22 05
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.) — Jan.	21 85
— Mar.	21 85
New Orleans 10 a.m. — Oct.	21 68
— Jan.	20 49

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 18th.

Months.	To-day's price.
August	12 62
September	12 51
Oct.	12 36
November	12 21
December	12 15
January	12 14
February	—
March	12 06
April	—
May	12 07
June	—
July	—

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 18th.

Months.	To-day's Price.
August	12 73
Sept.	12 57
Oct.	12 43
Nov.	12 33
Dec.	12 2
Jan.	12 22
Feb.	12 18
Mar.	12 16
April	12 11
May	12 06
June	12 00
July	11 98

Tone:—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 18th.

Months.	To-day's price.
Aug.	17 15
Sept	17 15
Oct.	17 20
Nov.	17 30
Dec.	17 38
Jan.	17 45
Feb.	17 50
Mar.	17 58
April	17 60
May	17 65

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 18th.

U. S. Stega.	8 43
,, ,, Fully Good	8 85
,, ,, Fine	9 25
,, ,, No. 1 Comre Good	10 15
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	10 55
,, ,, ,, Fine	10 95
U. G. Brazil Good	11 05
,, ,, Fully Good	11 45
,, ,, Fine	11 85
E. G. Scinde Good,	8 35
,, ,, Fully Good	8 75
,, ,, Fine	9 15

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 18th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	5,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	1,000
,, ,, to Continent	—
Futures at New York July	—
,, ,, ,, Oct.	21 64
,, ,, ,, Dec.	21 63
,, ,, ,, Jan.	21 47
,, ,, ,, Mar.	21 48
Spot Cotton, at New York	21 90
,, ,, at New Orleans	21 50
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	21 25
,, at New Orleans Jan.	21 21
Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality)	9 7/8
Demand Bills	—
Silver Commercial U. S. mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	69 5/8

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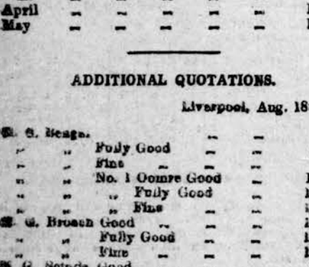

25, Waudby Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.
Telephone No: 2806.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Aug 16th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	5,000
,, Forwarded	53,000
,, Imports	29,000
,, Stock	781,000
Actual Weekly Sales	29,000
Water Twist	1/7 1/2
Printers Cloths	43

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Aug. 19th

Oct.	22 42
Dec	22 42
Futures at New York, Jan	22 20
Mar	22 20

London, Aug. 19th

Telegraphic Transfers	1/8 21/32 Steady
Gas Gold	—
Gas Silver Spot	24 3/4 Steady

MONEY MARKET.

London, Aug. 18th

Scates 3%	59 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	24 3/4
,, ,, 2 months hence	24 3/4

Closing Tone of silver:—Continent sold. Uncertain.

Interest day to day loans	1 3/4
,, 7 day Market loans	1 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rates 3 p/c. since 15th ultimo.	3

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Aug. 18th

WHEAT.

ocario Santa Fe 62 1/2 Ds. Aug.-Sep. Sellers	47
Barletta Russo 63 lbs. Aug.-Sep. Sellers	46
Australian 62 lbs. Aug. Sellers	51

Tone:—

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 18 1/4
Hongkong	£ 119
National	£ 44
P. & O. Banking Corp.	£ 14
Eastern Bank	£ 5

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Feroszpore real Bold Aug.-Sept. Sellers	£ 17 1/2
Rapeseed, Yellow Guserat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship	—
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. Sellers	£ 16 1/2

Tone of Rapeseed:—

Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. Nominal	£ 20 1/2

Tone of Linseed:—

Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton Aug.-Sept. Value	£ 18 1/4
Toria Rapeseed Aug.-Sept. Antwerp Sellers	£ 18 1/4
Linseed, Argentine New Crop Jan.-Feb. Paid, Firmer	£ 17 1/8

Tone:—

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	66 1/2
Standard Copper G. M.. B.	64
Copper Braziers	84
Yellow Metal	8 1/4
Hard Spelter	24 3/4
Corrugated Sheets	£ 16 3/8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£ 88 7/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 90 1/8
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 100 3/8
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 58 1/2
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	37
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	58 1/2
Govt. Securities 3%	58 1/2
7 p/c. Indian Loan	£ 11

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Aug.	10 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Aug. Paid Buyers	7
Freight of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay	20

Tone:—Firmer on withdrawal of selling pressure.

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Sellers	20
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug. Sept. Sellers	21/6
Do. Do. Oct.-Dec. Sellers	21/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept. Sellers	22/1 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Aug.-Sept. Sellers	22/3

None:—

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Aug. 19.

To-day a drop of 6 points is reported in New York futures. Our friends Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar have received the following telegram from Liverpool, dated 18th instant:—"Market is likely to improve materially. Under-tone is good. Crop prospects are declining. Weather unfavourable."

It is very difficult to form any opinion of the market as an one hand there are the unsatisfactory crop and weather reports from America, while on the other the disturbed and unfavourable political and financial situation on the continent, and poor trade prospects generally. For the immediate future we would be more inclined to sell an advances for moderate and quick profits than to go long.

The Marwari Bazar and the Colaba markets are closed to-day owing to a Hindu Holiday.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 18th August 1922.

Cotton	5028 Bs.
Wheat	2668 Cwts.
Linseed	4789 ,,
Rape etc.	1022 ,,
Ghagellyseed	24 ,,
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	482 ,,
Cartorseed	2800 ,,
Rice	1270 ,,
Myrabollans	595 ,,
Cottonseed	4004 ,,
Mowvaseed	7634 ,,
Gram	773 ,,
Jowar	584 ,,
Masur	Nil
Barley	Nil
Bajra	3344 ,,
Coal	9031 Tons.

ESTIMATED COTTON STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Bombay, Aug 18th.

WEEKLY REPORT.

	1922 Bales.	1921 Bales.
Receipts for the week ending 7th Aug. 1922.	14,218	27,323
Receipts from 1st September 1921 to 7th August 1922	3,442,112	2,938,666
Shipments for the week ending 17th Aug 1922:—		
Europe	11,701	
China, Japan and Coast Ports	27,045	
Total	38,746	
Afloat in Harbour Europe	2,347	
Afloat in China, Japan and Coast Ports	13,885	
	1922 Bales.	1921 Bales.
Shipments from 1st September 1921 to 17th Aug. 1922:—		
Europe	632,442	477,262
China, Japan and Coast Ports	1,925,203	1,365,487
	2,557,645	1,842,749
Total exports by rail from 1st Sept. 1921 to 17th August 1922	117,657	
Estimated stock of cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 17th Aug. 1922	914,841	

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 19th

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 17/32
Bank Demand	1-3 9/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1-3 3/4
Fcs Demand	360
American Dollars	345
Honkong Dollars	200
Shanghai	270
Japan	164
Singapore	179 1/2

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Aug. 19.

REPORT.

Bars Gold ready, Rs. 26-13-6.
Bars Gold forward, Rs. 26-13-6.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 26-14.
Bars Silver ready, Rs. 90-10.
Bars Silver 1st settlement, Rs. 90-12.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 90-13

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate—
Bank's selling T. T., 1/2 1/2.
Bank's selling D. D., 1/3 17/32.
On London—
Bank's selling T. T., 1/3 9/16.
Bank's selling D. D., 1/3 19/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A., 1/3 13/16.
Bank's buying T. T., 1/3 5/8.
Bank's buying D. D., 1/3 21/32.
Tone of Exchange:—
Quiet—Steady Market.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D. D., Frcs. 360.
Bank's buying 3 M/st. D. A., Frcs. 360.
Bank's buying D. D., Frcs. 370.
On Japan—
Bank's selling T. T., Rs. 164.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P., Rs. 159½.
On London—
Bank's selling D. D., Rs. 200.
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D. D., Rs. 179½.
On New York—
Bank's selling D. D., Rs. 344.
London Gold ready, sh. 92.
London Silver ready, d. 34-12.
London Silver forward, d. 34-12.
Tone of Silver—
Quiet—China bought, Continent sold.

CRISS RATES ON LONDON TO THE FOUND STERLING.

American Exchange, $4.47½.
French Exchange, Frcs. 56.20.
Swiss Exchange, Frcs. 23.50.
Belgium Exchange, Frcs. 59.20.
Italian Exchange, Liras. 98.70.
German Exchange, Mrks. 5500.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Paper, Rs. 57-8.
5 per cent. War Loan, Rs. 83.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, Rs. 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, Rs. 78.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1922, Rs. 100.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1928, Rs. 101.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926, Rs. 100.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1930, Rs. 100.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935, Rs. 103-8.
4 peh cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930, Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974, Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 65.

SHARES.

Market was steady to firm, chiefly on bulls speculators forcing up prices. The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1,350, India 114, Central 34-8 x.d., Tata Bank 15 and Eastern 81.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2,850, Alliance 320n, Apollo 75, Birla Mills 87-8, Bombay Cotton 1,110, By. Dyeing 1,475, Bradbury 1,050, Century 790, Cent-India 5,010, Colaba Land 2,330, Coorla 270, Crescent 515, Currimbhoy 2,195, David 1,980, Edw. Sassoon 505, Elphinston 140, Fazulbhoy 1,295, Gokak 245, Ind. Bleaching 200, Ind. Malwa 617-8 x.d., Jamshed 447-8, Kastoorchand 860, Khatao 540, Kilachand 17, Kohinoor 2,880, Luxmi Cotton 5,700, Madhavrao Sed. 252-8, Madhowji 450, Mathurdas 800, M. Petit 4,800, Meyer Sassoon 315, Morarji 7,200, New Great 900, New City 705, Pahani 795, Pearls 1,040, Phoenix 880, Premier 150, Planet 260, Shapurji 325, Sholapur 19,500n, Simplex 805, Standard 2,575, Swan 1,130, Swadeshi 3,030, Tata Mill 1,125, and Vishnu Cotton 2,475.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 500, B. Burma 515, B. Burma N. I. 147-8, Bt. Burma pet 7-4, By. Tram 121-4, B. Steam 225, Bundi Cement 40, Ind. Cement 275, Katni Ord. 227-8, Katni Defd. 1,200, New India 19, Shivrajpur 30, Tata Iron Ord. 56, Tata Iron Defd. 170, Tata Iron N. Ord. 46-4, Tata Iron N. Defd. 150, Tata Hydro 825, Tata Oil 40, and Scindia Steam 7-4.

SHARE REPORTS.

BANKS.

Name.	Paid up Amount	Face Value.	Div. paid	Last Div.	Quotation to buy.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs
Allahabad Bank	100	100	Feb-Aug.	18%	120
Alliance	100	—	Jan-Aug.	17%	190
Baroda	50	100	Jan-July	16%	18
Imperial	500	500	Jan-July	16%	1350
,, Contributary	126	,,			375
India	50	100	Jan-July	15%	114
Central	25	50	Feb-Oct.	14%	24/8 xd
Tata Bank	22 1/2	75	,, as.	10	15
Chartered Bank	2.5	2.5	Apr-Oct.	—	£ 17
Eastern	2.5	2.10	,,	—	
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	$125	$125	,,	48%	81
Mercantile Bank of India	A £ 12 1/2		,, ,,	15%	£ 115
Bank of Morvi	10	25	Feb-Oct.	8%	£ 18/4

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka	100	100	Mar-Sept.	3 3/4%	120
Ahmedabad Pratnij	500	500	,,	912½%	640
Amritsar Patty	100	100	,,	9%	112
Central Provinces	100	100	,,	6%	95 xd
Chaparmukh Silghat	100	100	,,	3%	51
Dond-Baramate	100	100	Feb-Aug.	5%	78
Khulna	—	—	—	—	—
Bagirhat	100	100	,,	4%	105
Larkhana	100	100	,,	4%	85
Mandhra Bhon	90	100	Feb Aug.	,,	63 xd
Pachora Jamner	100	100	Feb-Aug.	,,	90
Sara Sirajganj	100	100	Mar-Sept.	4%	68
Sialkote Narowal	100	100	Apr-Oct.	3%	79 xd
Sindh Light	100	100	Jul.-Jan.	11%	116
Tapti Valley	500	500	Mar-Sept.	,,	585
Upper Sindh Light	100	100	Feb-Aug.	4%	65

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland	10	10	July	1-13-4	46
Bamankua	5	—	—	—	4
Central mining	10	—	—	6%	28
Indian Cement	250	250	,,	17 1/2%	275
Katni Cement ord.	100	100	,,	12	227/8 xd
,, Defd	40	40	,,	46	1200
Shivrajpur	10	10	,,	6-0-4	30

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Ah. Advance	500	500	Apr-Oct.	203	2850
Alliance cotton	100	100	,,	—	320 n.
Appollo	50	50	Feb-Jan.	8	75
Birla mills	100	100	Apr-Sept	9	87/8
By. Cotton	500	500	Sep-Dec.	100	1110
By. Dyeing	250	250	Mar-apr.	96	1473
Bradbury	250	250	June-Nov.	100	1050
Bombay Industrial	100	100	,,	15	75
Century	100	100	Apr-Sep.	72	790
Cent. India	500	500	May-Nov.	225	5010
Colaba Land	700	700	March	130	2330
Coorla	100	100	June-Dec.	25	270
Crescent	100	100	July-Dec.	50	515
Currimbhoy	250	250	,,	110	2195
David	250	250	Apr-Sep.	105	1980
Dawn	250	250	Mar-Apr.	200	1180 xd
E. D. Sassoon United	7 1/2	10	Sep.	as. 8	8
Edward Sassoon	200	200	Mar-Aug.	50	505
Elphinstone	100	100	June	25	140
Fazulbhoy	250	250	,,	130	1295
Framji. Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	200	2199
Globe	100	100	Mar-Sep.	36	340
Gokak	100	100	,,	26	245
Indian Bleaching	100	100	May.	10	200
Indore Malwa	100	100	Aug-Feb	62	617/8 xd
Jamshed Mfg.	250	250	May-Oct.	65	447/8
Kastoorchand	500	500	July-Dec.	50	860
Khatao	100	100	Apr-Nov.	60	540
Kilachand mill's	25	25	Aug-Jan.	1 1/2	17
Kohinoor	500	500	Mar-Aug.	235	2800
Luxmi Cotton	1000	1000	Apr.-Oct.	500	5700
Madhavrao Scindia	100	100	,,	20	252/8
Madhowji	100	100	July-Dec.	30	450
Mathuradas	500	500	May-Nov.	50	800
Maneckji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	400	4800
Meyer Sassoon	100	100	Mar-Aug.	30	315
Morarji	1000	1000	Apr-Nov.	400	7200
New Great	200	200	Mar-Sep.	70	900
New City	100	100	,,	50	705
Pahan	250	250	,,	99	795
Pearls	250	250	July-Dec.	90	1040
Phoenix	100	100	Mar-Aug	100	880
Premier	100	100	May	,,	150
Planet	100	100	Dec-Aug.	20	260
Presidency Mills	125	125	Aug-Jan.	25	270
Sassoon Cotton	100	100	Apr-Aug.	15	572/7
Shapurji	102	101	Aug-Sept	25	325
Sholapur	1000	1000	Apr-Oct.	700	19,500n.
Simplex	250	250	Jan-Dec.	70	805
Standard	500	500	Apr-Sept.	220	2575
Swan	250	250	Mar.-Aug.	152	1130
Swadeshi	500	500	Apr-Oct.	300	3030
Tata Mill	500	500	May-Oct.	90	1125 xd.
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	Apr-Oct.	200	2475

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

Ahd. Electricity	188	100	,,	1000	130
Andhra Valley	1000	1000	,,	40	800
Bombay. Electric Supply & Tramway	52	52	,,	,,	121/4
Tata Hydro	1022	1022	Jan.	35	825

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock	102	123	,,	102	500
B. Burma T. Corpo	125	125	,,	25	515 xd
B. Burma N.I.	50	125	,,	10	147/8
By. Flour	500	500	Jan-Aug.	125	1500
Bt. Burma Pet	—	—	Mar-Oct.as 6.	—	7/4
By. Steam	250	250	Oct. Rs. 10/5	—	225
Kemp & Co.	200	—	July.	30	140
Marcks	100	—	,,	12	92
New India Insur.	25	250	,,	,,	19
Oriental Govt. Life	50	200	April	10%	350
Phillips	40	—	July	10%	45
Port Canning	1000	—	Sept.	62	675
Scindia Steam	20	20	,,	,,	7/4
Tata Iron & Steel-Ord.	75	75	Sept.	11	50
Defd	20	20	Sept.	61/8	170
N. Ord.	75	75	,,	,,	46-4
N. Def	400	400	,,	,,	150
Tata Oil	100	100	,,	,,	50
Thacker Co.	75	50	June	,,	120

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 19.

S S Varela, Wells, Busreh.

Aug. 20.

Plassy, Clerk, London.

DEPARTURE.

Aug. 20.

S S Santhia, Owen, Calcutta.
S S Mulbera, Steadman, Karachi.
S S Pasha, Oakashott, Colombo (for order)

The following vessels began to load on Saturday.

Steamer Laconia for Liverpool.
Steamer Indo Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Tamba Maru for Kobe.

S S Varela:—The B I S N Company's steamer Varela, 1,712 tons, Captain H W Wells, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Santhia:—The B I S N Company's steamer Santhia, 3,353 tons, Captain H Owen, sailed yesterday from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Mulbera:—The B I S N Company's steamer Mulbera, 5,521 tons, Captain W R Steadman, sailed yesterday from harbour for Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Plassy:—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Plassy, 4,576 tons, Captain Clerk, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with the outward mails of the 4th instant, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Pasha:—The Asiatic Company's steamer Pasha, 3,196 tons, Captain C A Oakashott, sailed yesterday from harbour for Colombo (for order) with ballast.

IMPORTS.

Aug. 18.

S S Mantola from Karachi, Agents B I S N Co Ltd—15 barrels lubricating oil.

S S Rajput from Calcutta, via Coast, Agents Turner, Morrison & Co Ltd—11 cases brass; 18 cases printing ink; 6 barrels printing ink; 11 cases gross brass eyelet; 100 cases lubrication. oil; 20 half chatel grease; 20 barrels grease; 190 bags kalai; 65 bags barbatti; 201 bags black kalai; 80 bags kulti; 237 bags oorid; 72 coils manilla rope; 334 bags wild turmeric 646 kegs white paint; 24 kegs chocolate; 199 kegs red paint; 89 kegs green paint; 4,722 bales cotton; 9 barrels lubricating oil; 765 bags cocoanut: 100 bags tamarind; 101 bags black pepper; 70 bags dry ginger; 664 bags c nut oil cake; 93 barrels c nut oil cake; 50 small cask c nut oil cake; 7,257 bundles coir yarn; 1,322 bundles coir rope.

EXPORTS.

S S Olympia of Liverpool:—229 bales wool raw, C Ramsurup, 364 bbales wool raw, D. Kundanwall, 20 bales wool raw, H Ramgopal, 65 bales wool raw, JJ. Kara, 45 bales wool raw, B. Shivlal, 43 bales wool raw, The Bohbay Co. Ltd., 77 bales wool raw, R Vrichand, 30 bales wool raw, S Kessimall, 542 bales wool raw, G. Gumanmall, 141 bales wool raw, C. Chuganwall, 55 bales country cotton fly, K Visram and Co. 20 bales country cotton fly, V A Save, 2,000 cwt. myrobollams, F F Campbell and Co. Ltd. 410 bales wool F F Campbell and Co, Ltd. 15 bales goat hair, F F Campbell and Co Ltd. 49 bales wool raw, M Baha, 122 bales wool raw, D Kundanmall,

S S Olympia for Marseilles:—30 bales cotton fly, K Visram and Co.,

S S Olympia for Boston:—59 cks. goat skins, Charles Booth and Co. (Calcutta) Ltd.

S S Olympia for Barcelona:—55 bales raw cotton, K H Kayani and Co.

S S China for London:—20 bdles fox skin tanned, H A Aminoff, 14 bdles lamb skin tanned, H A Aminoff; 6 bdles wool raw, H A Aminoff, 3 bales woolen carpets, H A Aminoff, 8 bdles lamb skin tanned, E Agheyoff, 18 bdles woolen carpets, N Aghee, 1 bale woolen carpets, H Hajiff, 30 bdles woolen carpets, A K Naghioff, 3 bdles woolen carpets, E Yakooboff, 3 bdles woolen carpets, A S Yosiff, 4 bdles. woolen carpets, N Josiroff, 6 bdles woolen carpets, A Yosiff, 3 bdles woolen carpets, E D Mohamedoff, 70 bdles bees wax A Bhimji 23 bales woolen carpets, Bontor and Co., 300 cwt. Ind. Condiments, D D Framji and Co., 4 cwt. Bombay Ducks D D Framji and Co.

S S Mantola for Hamburg:—6 bales hemp, M E Umrigar Bros.; 62 cwt gum Arabic, P Kooneya, 110 bales cotton raw, K Visram and Co. 165 bales cotton waste, K Visram and Co., 55 bales cotton fly, K Visram and Co.

S S Mantola for London:—3,964 cwt. crystalised beet sugar, Ralli Bros. 415 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co., Ltd.

S S Hindoo for Hull:—10010 cwt crushed myrobollams, P Mathooradas and Co., 13,000 Ind. Cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Laconia for Liverpool:—2000 tons manganese ore, J Finlay and Co, Ltd., 42500 cwt. cotton seed, L. Dreyfus and Co.

S S Compania for Hull:—1661 cwt crushed myrobollams, C. Jivanlal and Co.

S S Tredimick for Genoa:—2002 cwt. brown bold linseed, E D Sassoon and Co. Ltd.

S S Muttera for Ghent:—550 bales cotton oomra, F. Spinner and Co.

S S Yojin Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton raw W K Kaisha Ltd., 800 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd., 100 bales cotton raw, Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.

S S Soudan for Hongkong:—100 bales cotton grey twist, E D Sassoon and Co. Ltd., 12 bgs. almonds, N C Bheesania and Co., 24 bgs. old pickers, N C Bheesania and Co, 19 cases dry apricots, N C Bheesania and Co

S S Soudan for Shanghai:—63 bdles sandlewood, Currimbhoy and Co. Ltd. 150 bales cotton firey twist, S S David and Co.

Your Shaving set is incomplete without

Tarantella

The best and Simplest Stropping and grinding Machine for Gillete and Valet Safety Razor blades.

It makes your razor blades last for three months or more.

Price Rs. 3/8 each

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Horlick's malted milk

NERVINUS
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A Real Elixir of Life.

Possesses the wonderful power of imparting a feeling of everlasting youth. Makes like full of vivacity, enthusiasm and pleasure. Thousands of people are to-day enjoying every moment of existence and the powers of youthful manhood.

Used in conjunction with an external application, the preparation of which is a secret, it produces in a short time an effect that can only be described as marvellous. No reaction follows. It is absolutely harmless. It does nothing but real permanent good, rejuvenating the entire system, checking dyspepsia curing constipation and many other ills quickly, surely and permanently. NERVINUS (with gold) this real Elixir of life costs you only Rs. 5 whilst the external remedy ORGAN OIL, is Rs. 2-8. The complete treatment, which will make of you a new man, sent for Rs. 7, postage and packing extra.

Hundreds of well known people have testified to the merits of this amazing Elixir. Says Dr. N. C. Dutt, Sanitary Inspector, Cossipur, Circle, 24, Perganas, Bengal:—"Nervinus produced marvellous effects on me and several of my friends."

If you wish to enjoy life, write now to—

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Learn the Bright Proposals of a Gaining Household, Paying and Useful Business, i. e., the Manufacture of a High-class Sugar Substitute.

The present high price of Sugar would give a splendid opportunity to the Manufacturers of a Good Sugar Substitute. This plan explains in detail a preparation which can be produced cheaply and which is a very high class pure product. The sweetening power of this preparation is in the ratio of 1 oz. of the Sugar Substitute to 2 pounds of the finest Sugar. So as to be within the reach of everybody and also because every son of Mother India should avail of this—the fee has been reduced to Rs. 10 only per M. O. or Rs. 11-3 per V. P. P., provided at least Rs. 2 are received in advance.

2. Secret of preparing a most effective Medicine for 200 diseases (Elexerine of Life)—Fees Rs. 6 only.

3. SECRET OF PREPARING THE BEST AND HIGH CLASS Milkine or the Milk Substitute (Most Useful and Pure Product). Estimated Profit 500 per cent. —Fees Rs. 10 only.

N. B.—All the above three Secrets for Rs. 20 only per M. O. or Rs. 23-3 per V. P. P., if at least Rs. 5 are received in advance.

No enquiries attended unless accompanied with 1½ Anna Stamp. Make haste to enroll yourself at once to avoid disappointment as the Fees will be raised after 2 months.

S. GUPTA, Esqr, M.I.A.C.,
BUSINESS EXPERT.
Pachpaoli Road, NAGPUR CITY (C. P.)

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits (estate and effects) of NANALAL RANCHHODJI DESAI, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Manager in the employ of Messrs. Gurugatsing Gulabsing & Co. ..... Deceased.

And SANTA alias GANGA, widow of Nanalal Ranchhodji Desai of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 10th day of August in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two, and in the Thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI, Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 10th day of August, 1922.

Messrs. SMETHAM BYRNE & LAMBERT, Petitioner's Attorneys.

C24072

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India:

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KACHARABHAI MANEKCHAND, of Bombay late Jain Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a piecegoods broker, residing at Bazargate Street, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

And GULAL, widow of Kacherabhai Manekchand of Bombay Jain Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bazargate Street, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH Kt., Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 8th day August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the thirteen-year of our reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI, Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 8th day of August, 1922.

Messrs. RAMANLAL & CO., Petitioner's Attorneys.

C24090

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, 20, Apollo Street. Tel. No. 3499.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE UNMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT PAREL ROAD, OPPOSITE CHINCHPOGLI FIRE BRIGADE AND NEXT TO THE G. I. P. R. BYCULLA GOODS YARD.

Under instructions of Diwalibai widow of Vithaldas Mowji Devchand the administratrix of the estate and effects of Parbhudas Vithaldas and on account and at the risk of Chandulal Chunilal the defaulting Purchaser who failed to complete the sale pursuant to the Consent Order, dated the 6th day of March, 1922, made in the High Court Suit No. 5212 of 1921. Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 25th day of August, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the under mentioned unmoveable property.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage or building standing thereon situate at Parel Road, admeasuring about 209 square yards or thereabouts being part of Collector's Old No. 143, New No. A/1314, New Survey No. 1/3609 and bearing Municipal E. Ward No. 7623, Street No. 16 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by the property of Haji Tar Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed and others, on or towards the south by a Public passage on or towards the East and West by the property of the said Lalji Merarji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Unwalla Peerozshaw and Pepa, Attorneys for the said Diwalibai at their office, 76, Medow Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneer

Bombay, 21st August, 1922.

MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES.

NOTICE.

The public are hereby informed that the Auction Sale of the remaining lots of Surplus Stores at Parel Depot in the compound of Sir Shapurji Bharucha Mills will be continued to-day MONDAY, the 21st and TO-MOROW TUESDAY, the 22nd instant both days at 10 a.m.

Of SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS. AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 25 TONS, WALLACE BENKOG OF SECOND CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

This day MONDAY, the 21st instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Sewree Bunder by order of Messrs. Vithal Ambaram and Co., and on account and at the risk of Swami Keshuanand Saraswati.

About 25 Tons Wallace Benkog second class Teak squares 50 Pieces Mark WDXI.

MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st Aug. 1922.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE!

"THE QUAINTS"

Under the Direction of R. B. Salisbury

Booking at Rose and Co., Ld., up to 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at Theatre.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY 6-30 P.M.

Newest & Greatest Spectacle

"THE ZEPPELIN'S LAST RAID"

THE EXCELSIOR

DIRECTION MADAN THEATRES LD.

6-30 TO-MORROW 10 P.M.
6-30 TO-MORROW 10 P.M.
6-30 TO-MORROW 10 P.M.

"THE KID" HIMSELF!

Starring in his own Comedy.

JACKIE COOGAN
JACKIE COOGAN
JACKIE COOGAN

The world's most talked of child IN HIS OWN SPECIAL COMEDY.

'PECK'S BAD BOY'
'PECK'S BAD BOY'
'PECK'S BAD BOY'

Written by Irvin S. Cobb, the world's funniest writer.

JACKIE COOGAN

Next to Jackie Coogan's own delightful humour in "Peck's Bad Boy" must be placed the astonishingly clever antics of his little Dog, "Tar Baby." "Tar Baby" enters into every prank of the mischievous Kid with enthusiastic zest. He plays Leap Frog, secures delectable oddments from the Grocer's shop and diverts the attention of the Kid's pursuers.

HE WILL BE ACCLAIMED AS THE GREATEST DOG ACTOR EVER SEEN IN FILMS.

And he is only one of the many reasons why you should see "Peck's Bad Boy" featuring Jackie Coogan.

Seats for both shows may be booked at Messrs. ROSE and Co., Ld.

FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p.m.
For the first time in India

LEILA-MAJNU

THE GREAT ROMANCE OF THE EAST

in 7 parts, featuring

The well-known Shakespearean Actor H. B. WARING

and the Charming London Actress and Bombay favourite.

MISS JEANETTE SHERWIN

Produced by MADAN THEATRES, Ld. under the personal supervision and Direction of Mr. J. J. MADAN.

A GLORIOUS PRODUCTION.

MARKS A TREMENDOUS ADVANCE IN INDIAN CINEMATOGRAPHY.

The most Gripping—The most Absorbing—The most Thrilling Story of the East ever told in pictures.

THE EMPRESS

By special request of the residents of the locality and owing to the obstinate success of the Great Comedy. For a few nights only.

TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8-15 and 10 P.M.

The great Picture, the world's greatest Comedian has been working on for a whole year,

"THE KID"
"THE KID"

Do you realize that it has broken all records at the Excelsior for Theatre and Cinema. That it drew more than 50,000 People to the Excelsior in Bombay. Written Produced and Directed by

CHARLIE CHAPLIN
CHARLIE CHAPLIN

As if this wasn't enough! He has taken a partner in the Fun Business, it is Jackie Coogan, The Kid.

They are the greatest combination of Mirth-Makers, who ever got together; and the laughs that Charlie may be, The overlooks come fresh and snappy from The Kid, and the Kid is

JACKIE COOGAN
JACKIE COOGAN
JACKIE COOGAN

A JUVENILE MARVEL!

A wonderful combination. "It is certainly my best" says Charlie, come and see this "Best"

AMUSEMENTS

GLOBE CINEMA

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"RADHA VILAS"

SNUB POLLARD COMEDY.

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TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK

We are offering to you yet another

UNIVERSAL JEWEL SPECIAL PRODUCTION

"Once to Every Woman"

6 Reels, starring the incomparable screen charmer

Dorothy Phillips

What comes to every woman just once in a lifetime? Is it Love?—Is it Opportunity?—Is it Temptation?

"Once to Every Woman"

The Programme includes the New Screen Magazine.

Five Shows To-day and To-morrow at: 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45; & 10-30 P.M. (S.T.)

West--End Cinema

(New Churney Road.)

!! TO-NIGHT !! !! TO-NIGHT !!

IMPERIAL

PRESENTS

EXTRA-SUPER RELIGIOUS PRODUCTION

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Saturdays, Sundays and Bank Holidays EXTRA SHOW AT 3-30 P.M.

Balvant Sangit Natak Mandali

will stage at

Bombay Theatre, Grant Road

Saturday 19th Aug. 1922 at 2-45 p.m. (S.T.)

Sangit] VIR VIDAMBAN [Acts 5

Sunday 20th Aug. 1922 at 8-30 A.M. (S.T.)

NEW Performance New

Sangit] RAJA SANYAS [Acts 1 & 2

BALVANT

Tuesday 22nd August 1922 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

HINDI

Acts] BAKTADHRUVA [1-3

Tickets can be had at the

MADHAVASHRAM, GIRGAUM.

K P. PANDIT

Manager for Bombay Season.

ONCE AGAIN ONCE AGAIN.

By the Special request of

Our numerous Patrons We are offering this week, the picture adoptation of that story piece from the MAHA BHARAT. The story that has contributed the greatest towards making the poem immortal. The incident from which arose THE BHAGVAD GITA of the song celestial.

Veer Abhimanyoo.

PRODUCED BY STAR FILMS LTD.

Besides possessing high dramatic and artistic merits—this picture offers a brilliant combenation of Love, Devotion, and heroism—that makes it a picture which YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO MISS.

SEE IT TO-DAY OR DURING THIS WEEK AT

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM

Popular prices. Extra show—Saturday and Sunday 3-30.

Four shows daily. 5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS

Under Public Patronage.

LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI

Founded by

Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsale

will stage at the

Grant Road, "Bombay Theatre", Bombay on

Wednesday 23rd August 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.)

MRICHAKATIK.

Saturday 26th August 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.)

and

Sunday 27th August 1922 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

SATTECHE GULAM

Proprietors.

N B.—No complimentary tickets will be allowed for Satteche Gulam.

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LIFE-READING—For one year in monthly details, Rs. 2. General whole Life-Reading, Rs. 5. Whole Life-Reading in details, Rs. 8. Information required—Date of birth and time (year, month, day and hour of birth), or copy of Horoscope. Testimonials from all quarters.

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MOTOR STORES

KHETWADI BACK ROAD BOMBAY

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 19.

The monsoon has been active in the Gangetic plain and Central parts of the country but continues weak in the interior of the peninsula. The unsettled conditions in the north of the Bay are more marked to-day. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Assam, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, Central India, east of the Central Provinces, Konkan and Malabar and local in Bengal, east Punjab, east Rajputana, west of the Central Provinces and Coorg. A few falls also occurred in Kashmir, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan, south-east Madras and north Madras coast.

Chief amounts are:—Mergui, Diamond Island one inch, Tavoy four, Moulmeir and Bassein one and half, Kyaukpyu and Akyab two, Tezpur, Cherrapunji and Dinajpur one and half, Sambalpur three, Darbhanga one and half, Jhansi and Dehra Dun two, Agra one and half, Mainpuri and Meerut one, Roorkee three, Mussooree, Simla one and half, Dalhousie three, Delhi one, Sutna, Saugor and Seoni two, Jubbulpore three, Pendra one and half, Raipur one, Mercara and Cochin two, Negapatam one.

on north Madras coast and decrease in the United Provinces.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 19th Aug. 1922.	Total since 1st June, 1922.	June 1st to 19th Aug. 1921.	June 1st to 19th Aug. 1920.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0.25	60.30	71.13	33.57
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0.15	55.26	73.53	38.90
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital)	0.17	56.38	66.93	38.05
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0.24	60.63	72.24	38.59
Kemp & Co., (Cambalta Hill)	--	--	--	--

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, Aug. 18th

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 12 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. inches		29.656
Temperature of Air	Degrees	79.6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	76 3
Dew Point	"	75.0
Relative humidity of Air	"	0.858
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	"	8.2
Maximum temperature of Air	"	82.8
Minimum do do	"	76.6
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		W
Movement of Wind do	miles	270
Fall of Rain	inches	0 33
Total fall during month	"	2 64
Do. from 1st June	"	60 27
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 19th Aug.		0.03

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 19th August, 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Delhi and Ambala report 1.13in. and 0.36in. respectively. Skies are clear in the north and the west and moderately or heavily clouded in the south-east. Humidity is in excess at Delhi and in defect at Rawalpindi. Day temperature was above normal in the north and east Punjab, night temperature was also above the average in the north but below it at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general. Jhansi reports a heavy fall of 2.06in. while Mainpuri had 1.03in., Cawnpore 0.46in., Allahabad 0.27in. and Agra 1.73in. Skies are heavily clouded and in the west of the division humidity is in excess. Day temperature fell and was considerably below normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur reports 0.53in., Kotah 0.33in. and Mount Abu 0.17in. of rain. Skies are in general moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Jaipur and Kotah and in defect at Jodhpur. Day temperature was above normal at Bikaner, Jaipur and Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhavnagar Para reports 0.14in., Surat 0.31in. and Indore 0.10in. of rain. Skies are heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal. Temperature did not differ much from the average.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore, Saugor and Raipur report 2.68in. 2.00in. and 1.22in. of rain respectively. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature was below normal at Raipur but above it at Khandwa.

The Konkan.—Bombay reports 0.25in. Ratnagiri 0.39in. and Mormugao 0.68in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum had 0.21in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Nizamabad humidity is in defect. Temperature was nearly normal.

General Remarks.—The Bay Monsoon has penetrated rapidly into the United Provinces and fairly heavy rain has fallen nearly generally there and in the adjacent parts of the north and east Central Provinces, east Rajputana and the south-east Punjab. Rain has also been nearly general on the west coast of the Peninsula and a few falls have occurred in the Bombay Deccan, Gujarat, Kathiawar, Central India West and south-east Madras. Falls exceeding two inches amount to 2.13in. at Cochin, 2.68in. at Jubbulpore, 2.00in. at Saugor and 2.06in. at Jhansi. The sea has been reported as rough from Mormugao.

Forecast.—A westward extension of rain is likely into Rajputana, Gujarat and the Central Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 18 August 1922.

The monsoon has strengthened in Central India and the north-east of the Peninsula. Conditions are again slightly disturbed in the north of the Bay. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Chota-Nagpur, the east United Provinces, Central India East, the Konkan, Malabar and Mysore, and local in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, the east Central Provinces and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in the west United Provinces, Gujarat, the west Central Provinces and on the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Mergui, Kyaukpyu two inches; Tavoy, Moulmein three; Rangoon, Bassein one and a half; Lashio Silchar, Calcutta one; Jalpaiguri four; Darjiling, Sambalpur one and a half; Balasore two; Groakhpur one; Sutna, Raipur three; Jadalpur one and a half and Mercara two.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 19TH OF AUG. 1922.

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity At 8 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire'	--	--	--	--	0	--
Do. 18th	25 9	17	74		0	-0.01
Jask	101.3	86.3	82		0	-0.09
Muskat	95.3	88 8	80		0	-0.17
Do. 18th	104.4	7 6	84		0	-0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	101.2	84.5	66		0.82	-3.28
Rawalpindi	104.8	85.1	50		8.52	-6.02
Lahore	105.0	85 2	64		4.84	-5.23
Hissar	105.0	82.6	74		7.25	-0.75
Ambala	100.7	76.3	89	0.36	22.56	+6.22
Delhi	99.6	74.0	91	1.13	13.37	-2.42
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra	84.6	76.8	94	1 73	16 57	+0.56
Mainpuri	79.8	76 3	92	1.03	27.66	+12.71
Jhansi	88.9	74.3	95	2.06	24.24	+0.94
Cawnpore	82 4	77.4	86	0.46	29.67	+9.61
Allahabad	81 7	77.6	93	0.27	20.93	+0.87
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	98.7	81.0	66	--	0	-2.06
Karachi	84.0	77.9	84	--	0.20	-5.12
Ajmer	92.8	76.8	74	--	6.22	-4.76
Jaipur	97.2	74.6	95	0.53	11.13	-2.27
Kotah	94.0	76.0	91	0.33	14.80	-2.17
Mount Abu	73.6	64 2	100	0.17	25.69	-14.79
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	91.0	76.1	85	--	4.62	-6.06
Dwarka	86.2	78.5	80	0 04	5.80	-5.92
Veraval	80.7	77.4	88	0.03	4 84	-9.16
Rajkot	87.3	75.1	89	0.06	7.06	-12.12
Bhavnagar Para	89	0 74.2	87	0 14	9.34	-5.64
Surat	84.2	74.2	88	0.31	29.89	-0.84
Ahmedabad	--	--	--	--	--	--
Deesa	92.0	76.3	84	--	17.41	+0.92
Neemuch	--	--	--	--	--	--
Indore	86.8	71.8	88	0.10	18.40	-1.69
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	80.9	72.8	91	2 68	35.90	-0.53
Saugor	85.2	71.0	94	2 00	33.65	+4.16
Hoshangabad	87.7	73.4	89	--	23.96	-3.11
Khandwa	91.0	74.5	76	--	8.16	-2.72
Akola	8	0 74.9	78	--	23.31	+3.97
Amroto	86.1	74.1	79	--	19.11	-0.62
Nagpur	85.5	75.3	74	0.06	20.03	-3.39
Chanda	86.5	75.0	76	--	26.90	-5.27
Raipur	78.7	73.9	86	1.22	34.70	+2.56
KONKAN—						
Bombay	82 2	76.4	82	0 25	60.30	+7.18
Ratnagiri	81.1	79.1	82	0 39	84.51	+9.06
Marmugao	81.4	74.0	95	0 68	77.32	+3.18
Karwar	--	--	--	--	--	--
BOMBAY DAGCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	90.5	72 3	72	--	8.33	-3.16
Ahmednagar	86.4	69.9	76	--	7.61	-3.19
Poona	79.8	68.5	85	0.04	11 59	-3.57
Sholapur	89	0 72 7	70	--	11.57	-0.37
Bijapur	85	0 73	73	--	4.43	-2.83
Belgaum	78.5	66 3	9	0 21	32.75	+0 83
Aurangabad	84.8	69.8	85	0.04	15.70	+0.57
Nizamabad (Indur)	89.7	73.8	67	--	12.51	-0.67
Hyderabad	88.6	72 2	79	--	7.41	-7.95
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalsore	84 0	73.2	93	0 61	97.43	+7 92
Calicut	82.8	75.1	98	0.12	89.74	+12.91
Cochin	82	73.0	86	2.13	68.97	+8.67
Colombo	85.2	7.9	87	0.01	13.13	-2.02
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	90.6	80.5	73	--	9.77	-5.49
Bellary	91.8	73.9	68	--	1.14	-4.13
Cuddapah	97 6	9 5	64	--	5.46	-4.86
Madras	88.8	79.4	70	0 01	6.84	-1.74
Bangalore	84.1	65.8	86	0.05	7.45	-2.82
Coimbatore	9	0 71.7	63	--	3.45	-0.42
Trichinopoly	100.2	79.8	63	--	1.80	-2.89
Negapatam	97.6	72.0	77	1.02	5.92	+0.48

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	HIGH WATER. Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER. Depth on Sill.
	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.
M.	21	m 10 15	27 8	21	m 3 25	16 1
		10 6a	26 10		4 12a	15 1
Tu.	22	m 10 57	28 9	22	m 4 16	16 3
		10 58a	27 10		4 57a	15 12
W.	23	m 11 37	29 5	23	m 5 15	14 9
		11 47a	28 8		5 41a	15 10
Th.	24	0 17a	29 11	24	m 5 50	14 7
					6 25a	15 2
F.	25	m 0 36	29 1	25	m 6 36	14 10
		0 57a	29 10		7 9a	14 10
S.	21	m 1 30	25 5	26	m 1 30	17 9
		7 54a	24 10		2 27a	20 5
S.	27	m 9 29	26 7	27	m 2 30	18 11
		9 12a	25 9		3 25a	17 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week.

		A.M. Sunrise	P.M. Sunset
Aug.	21 (Monday)	6h. 19m.	7h. 8m.
"	22 (Tuesday)	6h. 20m.	7h. 7m.
"	23 (Wednesday)	6h. 20m.	7h. 6m.
"	24 (Thursday)	6h. 21m.	7h. 6m.
"	25 (Friday)	6h. 18m.	7h. 9m.
"	26 (Saturday)	6h. 19m.	7h. 9m.
"	27 (Sunday)	6h. 19m.	7h. 8m.

Phases of the moon.—Last Quarter, Aug. 16th, 2h. 15-8m. a.m.; New Moon, 23rd, 2h. 4-0m. a.m.; First Quarter, 29th, 7h. 24-9m. p.m.; Full Moon, Sept. 6th, 1h. 17-2m. p.m.

TO ENABLE UP-COUNTRY

Buyers to take advantage, our

CLEARANCE SALE

at 12½ to 30% Discount

has been

Extended upto 31st August

MADON'S

HEALTH CULTURE DEPOT

Opposite G. P. O. Fort

Nice Bargains for Health and Strength. Up-country orders must be addressed to Santa Cruz.

Send for our Catalogue—cost 8 Annas, also list of Special Discounts—FREE.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, Aug. 16th.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	400
,, ,, Imports	—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—

Mid. Americans Spot		18 35
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakel:		18 60
New York, 11 a.m.	Oct.	22 05
(As known in Liverpool at	Jan.	21 85
closing time.)	Mar.	21 85
New Orleans 18 a.m.	Oct.	21 68
	Jan.	20 49

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 18th.

Months.	To-day's price.
August	12 62
September	12 51
Oct.	12 36
November	12 21
December	12 18
January	12 14
February	—
March	12 06
April	—
May	12 07
June	—
July	—

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 18th.

Months.	To-day's Price.
August	12 73
Sept.	12 57
Oct.	12 43
Nov.	12 33
Dec.	12 2
Jan.	12 22
Feb.	12 18
Mar.	12 16
April	12 11
May	12 06
June	12 00
July	11 95

Tone :—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 18th.

Months	To-day's price.
Aug.	17 15
Sept	17 15
Oct.	17 20
Nov.	17 30
Dec.	17 38
Jan.	17 45
Feb.	17 50
Mar.	17 58
April	17 60
May	17 65

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 18th.

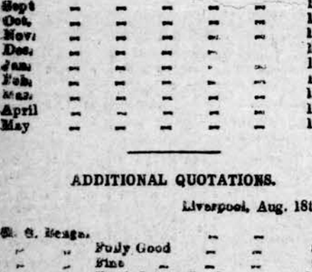
U. S. Brazil		8 45
,, ,,	Fully Good	8 85
,, ,,	Fine	9 25
,, ,,	No. 1 Oomra Good	10 15
,, ,,	,, Fully Good	10 55
,, ,,	,, Fine	10 95
U. G. Broach	Good	11 05
,, ,,	Fully Good	11 45
,, ,,	Fine	11 85
B. G. Scinde	Good,	8 35
,, ,,	Fully Good	8 75
,, ,,	Fine	9 15

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 18th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	5,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	1,000
,, ,, to Continent	—
Futures at New York July	—
,, ,, ,, Oct.	21 64
,, ,, ,, Dec.	21 63
,, ,, ,, Jan.	21 47
,, ,, ,, Mar.	21 48
Spot Cotton, at New York	21 90
,, ,, at New Orleans	21 50
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	21 25
,, at New Orleans Jan.	21 21
Rio Coffee Office (No. 7 quality)	9 7/8
Demand Bills	—
Silver Commercial U. S. mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	69 5/8

THE
TRADE MARK
OF
SERVICE !



25, Waudby Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.
Telephone No: 2806.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Aug 16th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	5,000
,, Forwarded	83,000
,, Imports	29,000
,, Stock	791,000
Actual Weekly Sales	29,000
Water Twist	1/7 1/2
Printers Cloths	43

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Aug. 19th

	Oct.	22 42
	Dec	22 42
Futures at New York.	Jan	21 20
	May	22 20

London, Aug. 19th

Telegraphic Transfers	1/8 21/32 Steady
Bar Gold	—
Bar Silver Spot	24 3/4 Steady

MONEY MARKET.

London, Aug. 18th

Scotch 3%	59 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	24 3/4
,, ,, 2 months hence	24 3/4
Closing Tone of silver :—Continent sold. Uncertain.	
Interest day to day loans	1 3/4
,, 7 day Market loans	1 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rates 3 p/c. since 15th ultimo.	3

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Aug. 18th

WHEAT.

Ontario Santa Fe 62 1/2 lbs. Aug.-Sep. Sellers	47
Barletta Russo 63 lbs. Aug.-Sep. Sellers	46
Australian 63 lbs. Aug. Sellers	51
Tone :—	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 18 1/4
Hongkong	£ 119
National	£ 44
P. & O. Banking Corp.	£ 14
Eastern Bank	£ 5

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore real Bold Aug.-Sept. Sellers	£ 17 1/2
Rapeseed, Yellow Guserat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship	—
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. Sellers	£ 16 1/2
Tone of Rapeseed :—	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. Nominal	£ 20 1/2
Tone of Linseed :—	
Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton Aug-Sept. Value	£ 18 1/4
Toria Rapeseed Aug.-Sept. Antwerp Sellers	£ 18 1/4
Linseed, Argentine New Crop Jan.-Feb. Paid, Firmer	£ 17 1/8
Tone :—	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	66 1/2
Standard Copper G. M.. B.	64
Copper Braziers	84
Yellow Metal	8 1/4
Hard Spelter	24 3/4
Corrugated Sheets	£ 16 3/8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£ 83 7/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 90 1/8
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 100 3/8
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 58 1/2
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	37
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	68 1/2
Govt. Securities 3%	58 1/2
7 p/c. Indian Loan	£ 11 5

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Aug.	10 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Aug. Paid Buyers	7
Freight of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay	20

Tone :— Firmer on withdrawal of selling pressure.

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Sellers	20
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug. Sept. Sellers	21/6
Do. Do. Oct.-Dec. Sellers	21/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept. Sellers	22/1 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Aug.-Sept. Sellers	22/3
Tone :—	

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Aug. 19.

To-day a drop of 6 points is reported in New York futures. Our friends Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar have received the following telegram from Liverpool, dated 18th instant :—"Market is likely to improve materially. Under-tone is good. Crop prospects are declining. Weather unfavourable."

It is very difficult to form any opinion of the market as an one hand there are the unsatisfactory crop and weather reports from America, while on the other the disturbed and unfavourable political and financial situation on the continent, and poor trade prospects generally. For the immediate future we would be more inclined to sell an advances for moderate and quick profits than to go long.

The Marwari Bazar and the Colaba markets are closed to-day owing to a Hindu Holiday.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 18th August 1922.

Cotton	5028	Bs.
Wheat	2668	Cwts.
Linseed	4789	,,
Rape etc.	1022	,,
Gingellyseed	24	,,
Poppyseed	Nil	
Groundnuts	462	,,
Castorseed	2800	,,
Rice	1220	,,
Myrabollans	595	,,
Cottonseed	4004	,,
Mowraseed	7634	,,
Gram	773	,,
Jowar	584	,,
Masur	Nil	
Barley	Nil	
Bajra	3344	,,
Coal	9081 Tons.	

ESTIMATED COTTON STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Bombay, Aug 18th.

WEEKLY REPORT.

	1922 Bales.	1921 Bales.
Receipts for the week ending 7th Aug. 1922.	14,218	27,323
Receipts from 1st September 1921 to 7th August 1922	3,442,112	2,939,666
Shipments for the week ending 17th Aug 1922 :—		
Europe	11,701	
China, Japan and Coast Ports	27,045	
Total	38,746	
Afloat in Harbour Europe	2,347	
Afloat in China, Japan and Coast Ports	13,885	
	1922 Bales.	1921 Bales.
Shipments from 1st September 1921 to 17th Aug. 1922 :—		
Europe	632,442	477,262
China, Japan and Coast Ports	1,925,203	1,365,487
	2,557,645	1,842,749
Total exports by rail from 1st Sept. 1921 to 17th August 1922	117,657	
Estimated stock of cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 17th Aug. 1922	914,841	

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 19th

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 17/32
Bank Demand	1-3 9/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1-3 3/4
Fcs Demand	360
American Dollars	348
Honkong Dollars	200
Shanghai	270
Japan	164
Singapore	179 1/2

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Aug. 19.

REPORT.

Bars Gold ready, Rs. 26-13-6.
Bars Gold forward, Rs. 26-13-6.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 26-14.
Bars Silver ready, Rs. 90-10.
Bars Silver 1st settlement, Rs. 90-12.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 90-13

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate—
Bank's selling T. T., 1/3 1/2.
Bank's selling D. D., 1/3 17/32.
On London—
Bank's selling T. T., 1/3 9/16.
Bank's selling D. D., 1/3 19/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A., 1/3 13/16.
Bank's buying T. T., 1/3 5/8.
Bank's buying D. D., 1/3 21/32.
Tone of Exchange:—
Quiet—Steady Market.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D. D., Frcs. 360.
Bank's buying 3 M/st. D. A., Frcs. 380.
Bank's buying D. D., Frcs. 370.
On Japan—
Bank's selling T. T., Rs. 164.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P., Rs. 159½.
On London—
Bank's selling D. D., Rs. 200.
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D. D., Rs. 179½.
On New York—
Bank's selling D. D., Rs. 344.
London Gold ready, sh. 92.
London Silver ready, d. 34-12.
London Silver forward, d. 34-12.
Tone of Silver—
Quiet—China bought, Continent sold.

CRISS RATES ON LONDON TO THE FOUND STERLING.

American Exchange, $4.47½.
French Exchange, Frcs. 56.20.
Swiss Exchange, Frcs. 23.50.
Belgium Exchange, Frcs. 59.20.
Italian Exchange, Liras. 98.70.
German Exchange, Mrks. 5500.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Paper, Rs. 57-8.
5 per cent. War Loan, Rs. 83.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, Rs. 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, Rs. 78.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1922, Rs. 100.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1928, Rs. 101.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1925, Rs. 100.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1930, Rs. 100.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935, Rs. 103-8.
4 peh cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930, Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974, Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 65.

SHARES.

Market was steady to firm, chiefly on bulls speculators forcing up prices. The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1,350, India 114, Central 34-8 x.d., Tata Bank 15 and Eastern 81.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2,850, Alliance 320n, Apollo 75, Birla Mills 87-8, Bombay Cotton 1,110, By. Dyeing 1,475, Bradbury 1,050, Century 790, Cent-India 5,010, Colaba Land 2,330, Coorla 270, Crescent 515, Currimbhoy 2,195, David 1,980, Edw. Sassoon 505, Elphinston 140, Fazulbhoy 1,295, Gokak 245, Ind. Bleaching 200, Ind. Malwa 617-8 x.d., Jamshed 447-8, Kastoorchand 860, Khatao 540, Kilachand 17, Kohinoor 2,800, Luxmi Cotton 5,700, Madhavrao Sed. 252-8, Madhowji 450, Mathurdas 800, M. Petit 4,800, Meyer Sassoon 315, Morarji 7,200, New Great 900, New City 705, Pabani 795, Pearls 1,040, Phoenix 880, Premier 150, Planet 260, Shapurji 325, Sholapur 19,500n, Simplex 805, Standard 2,575, Swan 1,130, Swadeshi 3,030, Tata Mill 1,125, and Vishnu Cotton 2,475.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 500, B. Burma 515, B. Burma N. I. 147-8, Bt. Burma pet 7-4, By. Tram 121-4, B. Steam 225, Bundi Cement 40, Ind. Cement 275, Katni Ord. 227-8, Katni Defd. 1,200, New India 19, Shivrajpur 30, Tata Iron Ord. 50, Tata Iron Defd. 170, Tata Iron N. Ord. 46-4, Tata Iron N. Defd. 150, Tata Hydro 825, Tata Oil 40, and Scindia Steam 7-4.

SHARE REPORTS.

BANKS.

Name.	Paid up Amount	Face Value.	Div. paid	Last Div.	Quotation to buy.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs
Allahabad Bank	100	100	Feb-Aug.	18%	120
Alliance	100	,,	Jan-Aug.	17%	190
Baroda	50	100	Jan-July	15%	15
Imperial	500	500	Jan-July	16%	1350
,, Contributary	126	,,			275
India	50	100	Jan-July	15%	114
Central	25	50	Feb-Oct.	14%	34/8 xd
Tata Bank	22 1/2	75	,, as.	10	15
Chartered Bank	£ 5	£ 5	Aps-Oct.	,,	£ 17
Eastern	£ 5	£ 10	,,	,,	81
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	$125	$125	,,	48%	£ 115
Mercantile Bank of India	£ 12 1/2	,,	,,	15%	£ 28/4
Bank of Morvi	10	25	Feb-Oct.	8%	2

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka	100	100	Mar-Sept.	8 3/4%	120
Ahmedabad Pratnij	600	500	,,	212%	640
Amritsar Patty	100	100	,,	9%	112
Central Provinces	100	100	,,	6%	95 xd
Chaparmukh Silghat	100	100	,,	3%	51
Dond-Baramate	100	100	Feb-Aug.	5%	78
Khulna Bagirhat	100	100	,,	4%	105
Larkhana	100	100	,,	4%	82
Mandhra Bhon	90	100	Feb Aug.	,,	63 xd
Pachora Jamner	100	100	Feb-Aug.	,,	90
Sara Sirajgunj	100	100	Mar-Sept.	4%	68
Sialkote Narowal	100	100	Apr-Oct.	3%	79 xd
Sindh Light	100	100	Jul.-Jan.	11%	116
Tapti Valley	500	500	Mar-Sept.	,,	585
Upper Sindh Light	100	100	Feb-Aug.	4%	65

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland	10	10	July	1-13-4	40
Bamankua	5	,,	,,	,,	4
Central mining	10	,,	,,	6%	26
Indian Cement	250	250	,,	17 1/2%	275
Katni Cement ord.	100	100	,,	12	227/8 xd
,, Defd	40	40	,,	6%	1200
Shivrajpur	10	10	,,	6-0-0	30

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Ah. Advance	500	500	Apr-Oct.	202	2950
Alliance cotton	100	100	,,	,,	320 n.
Appollo	50	50	Feb-Jan.	8	75
Birla mills	100	100	Apr-Sept	8	87/8
By. Cotton	500	500	Sep-Dec.	100	1110
By. Dyeing	250	250	Mar-apr.	93	1473
Bradbury	250	250	June-Nov.	100	1050
Bombay Industrial	100	100	,,	15	75
Century	100	100	Apr-Sep.	72	790
Cent. India	500	500	May-Nov.	225	5010
Colaba Land	700	700	March	130	2330
Coorla	100	100	June-Dec.	25	270
Crescent	100	100	July-Dec.	50	815
Currimbhoy	250	250	,,	110	2195
David	250	250	Apr-Sep.	105	1980
Dawn	250	250	Mar-Apr.	200	1180 xd
E. D. Sassoon United	7 1/2	10	Sep.	as. 8	8
Edward Sassoon	200	200	Mar-Aug.	50	505
Elphinstone	100	100	June	25	140
Fazulbhoy	250	250	,,	120	1295
Framji. Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	200	2100
Globe	100	100	Mar-Sep.	36	340
Gokak	100	100	,,	30	245
Indian Bleaching	100	100	May.	10	200
Indore Malwa	100	100	Aug-Feb	62	617/8 xd
Jamshed Mfg.	250	250	May-Oct.	65	447/8
Kastoorchand	500	500	July-Dec.	80	860
Khatao	100	100	Apr-Nov.	60	540
Kilachand mill's	25	25	Aug-Jan.	1 1/2	17
Kohinoor	500	500	Mar-Aug.	238	2800
Luxmi Cotton	1000	1000	Apr.-Oct.	500	5700
Madhavrao Scindia	100	100	,,	20	253/8
Madhowji	100	100	July-Dec.	30	450
Mathuradas	500	500	May-Nov.	50	800
Maneckji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	400	4800
Meyer Sassoon	100	100	Mar-Aug.	30	315
Morarji	1000	1000	Apr-Nov.	400	7200
New Great	200	200	Mar-Sep.	70	900
New City	100	100	,,	50	705
Paban	250	250	,,	99	795
Pearls	250	250	July-Dec.	90	1040
Phoenix	100	100	Mar-Aug	100	880
Premier	100	100	May	,,	150
Planet	100	100	Dec-Aug.	20	260
Presidency Mills	125	125	Aug-Jan.	25	270
Sassoon Cotton	100	100	Apr-Aug.	15	872/1
Shapurji	102	101	Aug-Sept	28	325
Sholapur	1000	1000	Apr-Oct.	700	19,500n.
Simplex	250	250	Jan-Dec.	70	805
Standard	500	500	Apr-Sept.	229	2575
Swan	250	250	Mar.-Aug.	162	1130
Swadeshi	500	500	Apr-Oct.	300	5030
Tata Mill	500	500	May-Oct.	90	1125 xd.
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	Apr-Oct.	208	2475

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

Ahd. Electricity	188	100	,,	1000	130
Andhra Valley	1000	1000	,,	49	800
Bombay. Electric Supply & Tramway	52	52	,,	,,	121/4
Tata Hydro	1022	1022	Jan.	35	825

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock	102	123	,,	182	500
B. Burma T. Corpo	125	125	,,	25	515 xd
B. Burma N.I.	50	125	,,	10	147/8
By. Flour	500	500	Jan-Aug.	125	1600
St. Burma Pet	,,	,,	Mar-Oct.as 6.		7/4
By. Steam	250	250	Oct. Rs. 10/5		225
Kemp & Co.	200		July.	20	140
Marcks	100		,,	13	92
New India Insur.	25	250	,,	,,	19
Oriental Govt. Life	50	200	April	10%	350
Phillips	40		July	10%	44
Fort Canning	1000		Sept.	62	675
Scindia Steam	30	30	,,	,,	7/4
Tata Iron & Steel-Ord.	75	75	Sept.	11	80
Defd	20	20	Sept.	01/0	170
N. Ord.	75	75	,,	,,	46/4
N. Def	400	400	,,	,,	150
Tata Oil	100	100	,,	,,	50
Thacker Co.	75	50	June	,,	120

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 19.

S S Varela, Wells, Busreh.

Aug. 20.

Plassy, Clerk, London.

DEPARTURE.

Aug. 20.

S S Santhia, Owen, Calcutta.
S S Mulbera, Steadman, Karachi.
S S Pasha, Oakashott, Colombo (for order)

The following vessels began to load on Saturday.

Steamer Laconia for Liverpool.
Steamer Indo Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Tamba Maru for Kobe.

S S Varela :—The B I S N Company's steamer Varela, 1,712 tons, Captain H W Wells, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Santhia :—The B I S N Company's steamer Santhia, 3,353 tons, Captain H Owen, sailed yesterday from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Mulbera :—The B I S N Company's steamer Mulbera, 5,521 tons, Captain W R Steadman, sailed yesterday from harbour for Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Plassy :—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Plassy, 4,576 tons, Captain Clerk, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with the outward mails of the 4th instant, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Pasha :—The Asiatic Company's steamer Pasha, 3,196 tons, Captain C A Oakashott, sailed yesterday from harbour for Colombo (for order) with ballast.

IMPORTS.

Aug. 18.

S S Mantola from Karachi, Agents B I S N Co Ltd—15 barrels lubricating oil.

S S Rajput from Calcutta, via Coast, Agents Turner, Morrison & Co Ltd—11 cases brass; 18 cases printing ink; 6 barrels printing ink; 11 cases gross brass eyelet; 100 cases lubricating oil; 20 half camel grease; 20 barrels grease; 190 bags kalai; 65 bags barbatti; 201 bags black kalai; 80 bags kulti; 237 bags oorid; 72 coils manilla rope; 334 bags wild turmeric 646 kegs white paint; 24 kegs chocolate; 189 kegs red paint; 89 kegs green paint; 4,722 bales cotton; 9 barrels lubricating oil; 765 bags cocoanut; 100 bags tamarind; 101 bags black pepper; 70 bags dry ginger; 664 bags c nut oil cake; 93 barrels c nut oil cake; 50 small cask c nut oil cake; 7,257 bundles coir yarn; 1,322 bundles coir rope.

EXPORTS.

S S Olympia of Liverpool :—229 bales wool raw, C Ramsurup, 364 bbales wool raw, D. Kundanwall, 20 bales wool raw, H Ramgopal, 65 bales wool raw, J.. Kara, 45 bales wool raw, B. Shivial, 43 bales wool raw, The Bombay Co. Ltd., 77 bales wool raw, R Vrichand, 20 bales wool raw, S Kessimall, 542 bales wool raw, G. Gumanmall, 141 bales wool raw, C. Chuganwall, 55 bales country cotton fly, K. Visram and Co. 20 bales country cotton fly, V A Save, 2,000 cwt. myrobollams, F F Campbell and Co. Ltd. 410 bales wool F F Campbell and Co, Ltd. 15 bales goat hair, F F Campbell and Co Ltd. 49 bales wool raw, M Baha, 122 bales wool raw, D Kundanmall,

S S Olympia for Marseilles :—30 bales cotton fly, K Visram and Co.,

S S Olympia for Boston :—59 cks. goat skins, Charles Booth and Co. (Calcutta) Ltd.

S S Olympia for Barcelona :—55 bales raw cotton, K H Kayani and Co.

S S China for London :—20 bdles fox skin tanned, H A Aminoff, 14 bdles lamb skin tanned, H A Aminoff; 6 bdles wool raw, H A Aminoff, 3 bales woolen carpets, H A Aminoff, 8 bdles lamb skin tanned, E Agheyoff, 18 bdles woolen carpets, N Aghee, 1 bale woolen carpets, H Hajiff, 30 bdles woolen carpets, A K Naghioff, 3 bdles woolen carpets, E Yakooboff, 3 bdles woolen carpets, A S Yosiff, 4 bdles. woolen carpets, N Josiffoff, 6 bdles woolen carpets, A Yosiff, 3 bdles woolen carpets, E D Mohamedoff, 70 bdles bees wax A Bhimji 23 bales woolen carpets, Bontor and Co., 300 cwt. Ind. Condiments, D D Framji and Co., 4 cwt, Bombay Ducks D D Framji and Co.

S S Mantola for Hamburg :—6 bales hemp, M E Umrigar Bros.; 63 cwt gum Arabic, P Kooneya, 110 bales cotton raw, K Visram and Co. 165 bales cotton waste, K Visram and Co., 55 bales cotton fly, K Visram and Co.

S S Mantola for London :—3,964 cwt. crystalised beet sugar, Ralli Bros. 415 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co., Ltd.

S S Hindoo for Hull :—10010 cwt crushed myrobollams, P Mathooradas and Co., 13,000 Ind. Cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Laconia for Liverpool :—2000 tons manganese ore, J Finlay and Co. Ltd., 42500 cwt. cotton seed, L. Dreyfus and Co.

S S Compania for Hull :—1661 cwt crushed myrobollams, C. Jivanlal and Co.

S S Tredunick for Genoa :—2002 cwt. brown bold linseed, E D Sassoon and Co. Ltd.

S S Muttera for Ghent :—550 bales cotton oomra, E. Spinner and Co.

S S Yojin Maru for Kobe :—100 bales cotton raw W K Kaisha Ltd., 800 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd., 100 bales cotton raw, Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.

S S Soudan for Hongkong :—100 bales cotton grey twist, E D Sassoon and Co. Ltd., 12 bgs. almonds, N C Bhesania and Co., 24 bgs. old pickers, N C Bhesania and Co, 19 cases dry apricots, N C Bhesania and Co

S S Soudan for Shanghai :—63 bdles sandlewood, Currimbhoy and Co. Ltd. 150 bales cotton firey twist, S S David and Co.

Your Shaving set is incomplete without

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The best and Simplest Stropping and grinding Machine for Gillete and Valet Safety Razor blades.

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Price Rs. 3/8 each

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Horlick's Malted Milk proves a veritable boon, for it is made in a moment with the addition of water only. It keeps indefinitely, and for camp life is an indispensable stand-by. It solves the milk question. It feeds the tired body and is most delicious.

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NERVINUS
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A Real Elixir of Life.

Possesses the wonderful power of imparting a feeling of everlasting youth. Makes like full of vivacity, enthusiasm and pleasure. Thousands of people are to-day enjoying every moment of existence and the powers of youthful manhood.

Used in conjunction with an external application, the preparation of which is a secret, it produces in a short time an effect that can only be described as marvellous. No reaction follows. It is absolutely harmless. It does nothing but real permanent good, rejuvenating the entire system, checking dyspepsia curing constipation and many other ills quickly, surely and permanently. NERVINUS (with gold) this real Elixir of life costs you only Rs. 5 whilst the external remedy ORGAN OIL, is Rs. 2-8. The complete treatment, which will make of you a new man, sent for Rs. 7. postage and packing extra.

Hundreds of well known people have testified to the merits of this amazing Elixir. Says Dr. N. C. Dutt, Sanitary Inspector, Cossipur, Circle, 24, Perganas, Bengal :—"Nervinus produced marvellous effects on me and several of my friends."

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The present high price of Sugar would give a splendid opportunity to the Manufacturers of a Good Sugar Substitute. This plan explains in detail a preparation which can be produced cheaply and which is a very high class pure product. The sweetening power of this preparation is in the ratio of 1 oz. of the Sugar Substitute to 2 pounds of the finest Sugar. So as to be within the reach of everybody and also because every son of Mother India should avail of this—the fee has been reduced to Rs. 10 only per M. O. or Rs. 11-3 per V. P. P., provided at least Rs. 2 are received in advance.

2. Secret of preparing a most effective Medicine for 200 diseases (Elexerine of Life)—Fees Rs. 6 only.

3. SECRET OF PREPARING THE BEST AND HIGH CLASS Milkine or the Milk Substitute (Most Useful and Pure Product). Estimated Profit 500 per cent. —Fees Rs. 10 only.

N. B.—All the above three Secrets for Rs. 20 only per M. O. or Rs. 23-3 per V. P. P., if at least Rs. 5 are received in advance.

No enquiries attended unless accompanied with 1½ Anna Stamp. Make haste to enroll yourself at once to avoid disappointment as the Fees will be raised after 2 months.

S. GUPTA, Esqr, M.I.A.C.,
BUSINESS EXPERT,
Pachpaoli Road, NAGPUR CITY (C. P.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The Hattersley Mill Co. Ltd. Ord. Gen'. Meeting, 63, Home Street, 3 p.m.
Municipal Corporation. 3-40 p.m.
The Western India Chemical Works, Ord. Genl. Meeting, 65 Apollo Street, 4 p.m.
The Kilachand Mills Ltd., Ord. Genl. meeting, 63, Apollo Street. 4 p.m.

TUESDAY, August 22.

The Bhiwani Cotton Spg. and Wg. Mill Co., Ltd., Ord. Genl. Meeting, 9, Malharrao Wadi, 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, August 23.

Imperial Bank of India Second Local Genl. Meeting, Bank Street, 4 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p.m.
Public meeting re Reactionary Policy of Government, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Mayo Road, 6-30 p.m.
Agricultural Implements Co., Ltd. (Messrs V. D. Thackersey & Co.), Rampart Row 12-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, August 24.

Women's Council At Home, Town Hall, 5-7 p.m. Speakers: Mrs. Flanders and Mr. W. E. Gladstone Solomon.

DAILY.

Imperial Cinema: 7 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Cinema Majestic, Girgaum: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinema: 6-30; and Chefalo and Palermo at 9-30 p.m.
Empire: 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Empress: 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
West-End Cinema, Charni Road: 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.
Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road: 5, 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.; Matinees Saturday, Sunday and Holidays at 3-30 p.m.
Star Cinema: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY. (VICTORIA TERMINUS).

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 30	13 30
Madras Mail	3 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Inter & 3rd Poona Express	12 5	14 10
Poona Express	19 45	7 50
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	22 3
Madras Express.. ..	21 40	8 30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail..	14 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Kathiawar Express ..	7 45	20 45
Fast Passenger	21 30	7 5

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s.s. London will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. on Tuesday the 22nd instant.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION.

The cables to Australia and New Caledonia are interrupted. Telegrams for New Caledonia will be forwarded via Madras. Brisbane radio at fifteen annas per word in addition to the existing rates.

GANDHI DAY AT MATUNGA.

Led by Sheth Veljibhai Napoo and Mr. J. G. Nensey the Congress Volunteers at Matunga started on a Khadi sale expedition and as a result of their effort Khadi worth more than Rs. 150 was sold. The Congress Commitee have decided to press on vigorously the Khadi Campaign.

GIRGAON DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Applications are invited for six vacancies of representatives of this Ward in the Provincial Congress Committee. Each condidate's name must be duly proposed and seconded by members of the Girgaon District Congress Committee and the date for receiving applications ends to-day (Monday) at 8 p.m. (S. T.).

MR. G. A. DESAI CONGRATULATED.

The Matunga (Bombay) Congress Committee passed the following Resolution at a meeting held on the 15th instant.

"The Matunga Congress Committee offer their hearty congratulations to Mr. Gopaldas Ambaidas Desai Talukdar of Raisankli and Diasa in Kathiawar on his high sense of duty towards the country and on his unprecedented sacrifice."

YOUNG MEN'S EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.

Mr. P. R. Lele writes to us as follows:—On Saturday 19th August in the Engagement columns of the "Bombay Chronicle," there appeared an announcement that a meeting of the members of Y. M. E. S. would be held on Sunday 20th August at 4-30 p.m., I saw Dr. Velkar who is the President of the Y. M. E. Society at 8-30 p.m. on Saturday. He authorised me to state that the meeting is irregular. He cannot attend at that hour to stop the meeting because he is to be present in Poona at the projected hour for a very momentous purpose. His permission was secured only for a "meeting of friends."

SCHOLARSHIPS TO NATIONAL COLLEGE.

The following Scholarships to the National (Arts and Science) College, have been awarded:—

REVASHANKER SCHOLARSHIP.

1. One monthly Scholarship of Rs. 15 for 12 months.
2. Five monthly Scholarships of Rs. 10 each for 12 months.

DAYALAL JAVERI SCHOLARSHIP.

3. One monthly Scholarship of Rs. 10 for 12 months.

MESSRS. CHHOTALAL MOTICHAND AND BROS. SCHOLARSHIP.

4. Two monthly Scholarship of Rs. 12-8-0 each for 12 months.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

PARSI RAJKEYA SUBHA.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, there will be a Public Meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Saturday 26th instant at 6- p.m. (S. T.) to give further expression to public opinion re the Premier's speech on the I. C. S. Debate.

SCOUT-MASTERS' TRAINING CAMP.

Under the auspices of National Boy Scouts' Association, a Scout-Masters' Training Camp will be started to-morrow (Tuesday) in the National High School (Marathi Section) Sandhurst Road where instruction in the Scout-Master's course will be given daily from 7-30 to 9 a.m., for nearly a fortnight. Intending Scout-Masters (who should be 18 years of age or more) should communicate with the Secretary of the Association (P. O. Box 459 Bombay) or with the Principal of the above school.

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kincaid and a Common Jury.)

Emperor vs. John Joseph Flanagen.

The accused in this case was charged under Section 307 of the Indian Penal Code with having attempted to commit the murder of Mr. Page, Loco. Superintendent in the B. B. and C. I. Railway, on the 3rd of May last.

Mr. G. C. O'Gorman appeared for the Crown. Mr. Kenneth Mc I. Kemp appeared for the accused.

Mr. O'Gorman opening the case for the Crown said that the facts of the case were extremely simple. Mr. Page whose life was attempted by the accused, was a Loco. Superintendent in the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and as such it was a part of his duties to employ and dismiss engine-drivers employed on that railway. The accused had been an engine-driver in the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and had been dismissed by Mr. Page. On the 3rd of May last Mr. Page with one Mr. Dixey went by train from the Churchgate station to the Lower Parel station. He alighted with Mr. Dixey at the Lower Parel station and walked down the platform towards the ticket-collector's office. As he was walking he heard a report. He turned round and there was a second shot fired which hit him in the chest. There were people on the station, and the accused was there with a revolver in his hand. The accused attempted to fire a third shot, but the cap did not ignite and so the bullet was not discharged. Mr. Page went into a room where he was attended by a doctor and was subsequently removed to St. George's Hospital. The accused was arrested with the revolver in his hand. Mr. Page was still lying in hospital in a serious condition, and was unable to attend Court. But there were other witnesses, Counsel said, who would depose that it was the accused who fired and shot Mr. Page.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution, and with the Court's permission the evidence of Mr. Page given in the Magistrate's Court was read out to the jury.

The accused made a statement before the Court, in the course of which he said that the revolver was his and he had carried it with him loaded ever since the day when his daughter's fiancee was murdered by a mob in the riots of November, 1921, on the occasion of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales's visit to Bombay. The accused further said that he had been very badly treated by Mr. Page who had dismissed him from service without any cause and had refused to give him a hearing.

The accused's daughter gave evidence corroborating the statement made by him.

"OVERCOME BY IMPULSE."

Mr. Kemp in his address to the jury said that there was no evidence to show that the accused had deliberately carried the revolver and aimed it at Mr. Page with the deliberate intention of killing him. It was no doubt a serious offence, but he asked the jury to place themselves in the accused's position. He was out of work, unable to get a hearing from Mr. Page, and was really at the end of his tether. At the sight of Mr. Page, it might be that the accused was overcome by an irresistible impulse. There was also the tragic death of his intended son-in-law preying upon his mind. Counsel submitted that in any event it was a sad case and he asked the jury to add a rider for mercy whatever their verdict.

SENTENCED TO SIX YEARS.

Mr. O'Gorman submitted that the jury's primary duty was to say whether on the facts proved in evidence the accused was guilty of an attempt to murder or not guilty. They were not concerned with the sentence. On the facts of the case, he asked the jury, what could the offence be except an attempt to murder Mr. Page? If a man points a deadly weapon like a revolver at another and fires, he could have no other intention but to kill him. If the man died it would be murder. It was an extremely fortunate circumstance for the accused, he considered it a miracle, that Mr. Page had not died. The jury might add any rider they liked to their verdict. But there could be no doubt as to the verdict.

His Lordship addressing the jury, after recapitulating the facts, said that it was suggested on behalf of the accused that the jury should take into consideration the state of mind of the accused. It was not suggested that his state of mind amounted to insanity, but that the unfortunate circumstances, personal and domestic, which had been recounted, had a great effect upon his mind. It was suggested that the act was done in a state of great excitement when the accused was overcome by an irresistible impulse. But his Lordship said that the law was framed exactly for the purpose of making people control their impulses. There might be a natural impulse to injure one's enemy, when one saw him in the streets. But the law required that such impulses should be controlled. His Lordship asked the jury to consider whether on the facts of the case, if they believed them, there was any other verdict possible except one of guilty of attempt to murder.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty of attempt to murder against the accused, but strongly recommended the prisoner to mercy.

Mr. Kemp urged his Lordship to take into consideration, the unusual nature of the case, the sadness of the accused's life, his state of utter despair, his age (the accused was about 56 years old), and his services during the war in Mesopotamia and East Africa.

His Lordship, passing sentence, remarked that the jury had taken a very sympathetic view of the accused's case. It was an extremely fortunate thing for him that he was charged only with an attempt to murder and not with murder. He took the jury's recommendation and all that his Counsel had urged into consideration. But he would be failing in his duty if he passed upon the accused a lesser sentence than one of six years' rigorous imprisonment.

WHAT CONSTITUTES APPROPRIATION

AN IMPORTANT CONTRACT CASE.

(Before Mr. Justice Mulla.)

The Ford Automobile Co., Ltd.,

vs.

The Delhi Engineering and Motor Co.

In this case the plaintiffs sued the defendants for a sum of about Rs. 42,000 being the price of 20 Ford cars despatched by railway to Amballa, in pursuance of the defendants' order according to the plaintiffs and which were burnt in transit.

JUDGMENT.

His Lordship giving judgment, after setting out the facts of the case, observed that it was common ground that the contract was contained in the correspondence between the parties, and the first question to determine was what were the terms of the contract as regards the said consignment. It appeared that the defendants ordered out the 20 cars from the plaintiffs upon the terms that the plaintiffs should send them by rail and that the defendants should pay for them to Messrs. King, King and Co. at Delhi against the railway receipt. It also appealed that Messrs. King, King and Co. were the plaintiffs' agents for receiving payment of the price and to deliver the railway receipt. The railway receipt was made out by the plaintiffs in their own name as consigners and was endorsed by them on blank. The cars were consigned at owner's risk with the result that the railway could not be held liable for the loss thereof. The plaintiffs had attempted to prove that according to the usage of the motor trade in India, motor cars from one place to another in India were sent at owner's risk and not at railway risk, and that on previous occasions when the defendants had ordered cars from the plaintiffs they had been sent at owner's risk and the defendants had paid for and taken delivery of the same. It was therefore an impress term of the contract in suit that the cars should be consigned at owner's risk. The Court disallowed this evidence as there was not a word about the alleged usage and the implied contract in the plaint in the correspondence. The case had therefore to be decided on the assumption that the plaintiffs conveyed the cars at owner's risk without the consent express or implied of the defendants.

Referring to the plaintiffs' contention that the property in the goods had passed to the defendants by appropriation, under Section 83 of the Contract Act, his Lordship remarked that the difficulty in such cases was to determine what constituted "appropriation." The question was one of intention; but there were some well-established rules, especially those laid down in 2 Exch. 1 at p. 8, and 3 Exch. Div. 164, which afforded a guide in cases of this kind. His Lordship stated the rules to be deduced from the cases and proceeded to point out that Section 83 of the Indian Contract Act did not provide for the case where the seller delivered the goods to a carrier, but reserved the right of disposal. The Act being silent on the point, it was competent to the Courts of British India to resort to the rules of English Common Law, so far as they were not inconsistent with the Indian Contract Act. One of these rules was that where the seller delivered the goods to a carrier, for the purpose of transmission to the buyer, but retained a "jus disponendi" until certain conditions were fulfilled, the property in the goods did not pass to the buyer, until the conditions were fulfilled. This rule applied not only to delivery of goods to carriers by sea, but also to carriers by land. It was faintly contended for the plaintiffs that the rule contained in the first part of Section 91 was absolute and inflexible and it applied to all cases. If that were so no seller could reserve a right of disposal of the goods while in transit—a result repugnant to common sense and opposed to general mercantile understanding. The sole question was one of intention and that was a question of fact. His Lordship was of opinion that in the present case the plaintiffs' intention was to retain the ownership of the goods until the defendants paid the price. If Section 83 applied, then the plaintiffs having instructed their agents not to deliver the railway receipt till payment the appropriation was not absolute and final but conditional on payment by the defendants; and there was therefore no "appropriation" within the meaning of the section. His Lordship accordingly held that the property in the cars did not pass to the defendants on delivery to the Railway Company, and that the defendants were not liable for the price. It was contended by plaintiffs' Counsel that the rules above referred to applied only to bills of lading and not to railway receipts. There was no force in that contention. His Lordship, on the other hand, upheld the defendants' contention (following Clarke vs. Hutchins, 14 Post. 475) that even if delivery of the cars to the Railway Company was tantamount to delivery to the defendants' the defendants were not liable for the price, inasmuch as the plaintiffs consigned the cars at owners' risk as distinguished from railway risk, and that the defendants could not hold the Railway Company responsible for safe delivery of the goods. The buyer was not responsible for the price as the seller had not put the goods into such a course of conveyance as that in case of a loss the buyer might have his indemnity against the carriers.

His Lordship accordingly dismissed the suit with costs.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

J. J. FLANAGAN SENTENCED TO 6 YEARS' R. I.

The trial before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kincaid and a common jury, of John Joseph Flanagan, who was charged with having attempted to commit the murder of Mr. Page, Loco. Superintendent in the B. B. and C. I. Railway, on the 3rd May last, ended on Friday in the conviction of the accused, who was sentenced to six years' rigorous imprisonment.

ACQUITTED OF RASH DRIVING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Mackenna charged Sheikh Hyder Sheikh Hussein with driving his taxi-car in a rash and negligent manner.

Mr. B. H. Daroowalla, pleader defended the accused.

The prosecution case was that on Friday the 11th instant at about 9-30 a.m. taxi car No. 8597 driven by the accused was proceeding along Hornby Road towards the Museum, When passing Cox and Company Rammath Algoo, an employee in the Bombay Telephone Company was knocked down and the car passed over him. It was alleged that the accused did not blow his horn and was going at a fast speed.

The defence of the accused was that the accused was driving at an ordinary speed and the complainant along with two others suddenly came from behind a tram car and came in contact with the rear mud-guard and was consequently knocked down. The car did not pass over him.

The accused's statement was corroborated by Mr. W. B. Taylor, Officer-in-charge of the Fort Fire Brigade Station who ran upto assist the complainant.

After the evidence had been recorded, His Worship acquitted the accused.

TO-DAY'S MEETING.

NATIONAL COLLEGE.

HIGHER EDUCATION EXTENSION LECTURES....

The 2nd lecture of the series will be delivered by Principal M. R. Paranjpe, of the G. T. High School on "Pestalozy, the Educationist" to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Gandharva Maha-Vidyalaya Hall. The lecture is open the public.

With a view to spread the Adult Education Movement of the University Extension character the National College (Arts and Science) has arranged the following series of lectures on behalf of the Board of National Education, Bombay:—

Prof. L. G. Khare, "The State and Individual", 4 lectures.
Principal M. R. Paranjpe, "Pestology" lecture.
Jamnadas Mehta, "Philosophy Ancient and Modern", 2 lectures.
Prof. S. N. Haji: "Our Fiscal Policy", lecture.
Mr. M. R. Bodas: "Indian Philosophy" lecture.
Prof. Buch-Salit: "History of Gujarati Literature" 3 lectures.
Mr. Ajagaumkar: "Ancient Marathi Poets" 1 lecture.

These lectures are open to the Public and will be delivered in the Gandharwa Maha-vidyalaya Hall.

We are asked to state that the Committee of the Shareholders of the Union Bank of India adoptel the following resolution on the 16th August 1922.

"This meeting resolves that the following gentlemen—Messrs. J. S. Haji M. L. C. Bar-at-Law; M. J. Mowla. and P. D. Shamdasani are hereby empowered to open negotiations with the directors of the Board of the Union Bank of India for the purpose of settling the face value of the Shares of the Banks."

AHMEDABAD PRIMARY SCHOOLS

STUDENTS' ATTENDANCE.

The following letter was addressed by Mr. V. J. Patel on behalf of the Prajakiya Prathmik Kelvani Mandal to the Chairman, Committee of Management, Ahmedabad, on 26th. July but no reply has yet been vouchsafed to it:

To the Chairman the Committee of Management Ahmedabad.

Sir,—I suppose, you are aware of conflicting reports published in various papers regarding attendance of pupils in Schools under the control of your Committee on the one hand and those managed by the Kelvani Mandal on the other.

Your Schools' Committee contends that there are 3,900 pupils in their schools while the Kelvani Mandal alleges that in their schools the number has reached 8,694. If the allegation of the Mandal is true, the facts published by or under the authority of your Committee must necessarily be false as the maximum number in Municipal Schools did not on any occasion exceed 10,500 before the suspension of the Municipality.

I am therefore, inclined to believe that reports about the number of children in in your Schools are based on incorrect information supplied to your Schools' Committee by interested persons. I think, you will agree that in interests of the public, it is desirable to ascertain true facts and with this view, I would suggest that you or your nominee may at any conveniant time pay surpurise visits in the Kelvani Mandal Schools and the Mandal will be glad to afford to you facilities for this purpose. And on hearing from you we will at once appoint one responsible gentleman to assist you in this matter.

I trust, you will have no objection to allow me or my Nominee similar opportunities of ascertaining facts by visiting your Schools. I must inform you that I have, before addressing this letter to you, ascertained the correctness of the facts alleged by the Kalvani Mandal.

WANTED PUBLIC ENQUIRY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In all the accounts published about the J. J. Hospital affairs, the public has been given only one side of the case (i.e., the point of view of the Government and the Hon. Minister. But we are surprised to find that Col. Carter has not yet opened his mouth. Why is this? Is it because he is gagged as a Government servant. If it's so it is up to the fair and impartial public to demand an answer from him, If he shows any inability to do so then in all fairness to those concerned the learned and enlightened public of Bombay should demand their birthright, that is, an open public enquiry.

We are afraid that there is "more than meets the eye" in this. Col. Carter, unless the things are definitely proved against him, should not by any means be made the scape-goat. Did he take the law in his own hands and act on his own initiative in this or did he do so with the express approval of the Hospital staff, or did he act only as the instrument of the College staff? If the latter, then why should he alone be run down? Why should the hospital staff go scot free We were also very patriotically informed that Col. Carter would have acted very differently if European patients were concerned. Perhaps so. But the news may perhaps come as a surprise to the public if we inform them that the Committee that authorised Col. Carter to do what he did comprised of. 7 Indians and 3 Europeans. the 7 Indians are Drs. Dalal, Chinoy, Contractor, Vakil Lam and Majors Duggan and Mehta, the three Europeans are Col Carter, Maj. Higham and Sister Josaphine, who is in charge of the whole hospital. From the above statistics it will be quite clear that what was done was all done by the Indians and Indians' only, as the Europeans were in a negligible minority. If the Indians did it, it follows that they should have done so with very strong reasons. It is those reasons that the public should demand.

In the present muddle Col. Carter seems to be between Scylla and Charibdis. If he shut up his mouth, as evidently he has to as a Government servant, he will be caught in the whirpool Charibdis of public indngnation and be drowned and if he, opened his mouth, the other alternative, he'll be dashed against the rock of Government and will not escape without getting his bones splintered If that is so he occupies to-day a very unenviable position. If Col. Carter is really the culprit. Government will oblige the public very much indeed by giving it one or two of his incriminating letters and a few of their immaculate ones, which will settle this deplorable thing once for all. Nothing is at present better fitted to do it than an impartial public enquiry and it is to such a Committee of enquiry that the letters should be presented.

Every Government servant is well aware that he dare not do anything with impunity without express orders from the higher authorities and if he did he must have very strong reasons to escape unscathed as did this very Col. Carter in the Mesopotamian Scandal. He has thus against odds proved himself aboveboard, and has once passed through fire and water. A man that has been thus hit once will think twice before he put his head in the noose. When a child is wiser for his first experience. Col. Carter must be more so after his and especially after having seen so many years military and civil life. From this one instance we can argue out that such a cute man as Col. Carter would not have taken this step without a trump card up his sleeve. It is this trump card that we should demand. If the Government shirk the public enquiry then it is clear that they are playing losing game.

I repeat once again it is a public enquiry that we want with the publication of all correspondence that passed between Col. Carter and the Government.

I leave it now to the City Fathers in the Corporation to take up the question of public enquiry as they were the first to take up this philanthropic question.—Yours, etc.

PUBLIC ENQUIRER.

BOMBAY AND POONA HOSPITALS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read your reports of the proceedings of the last Bombay Municipal Corporation meeting, and I really think that Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna i sentitled to immortality, or at least a Knighthood, for his vigorous denunciation of the treatment of patients in the J. J. Hospital. I also congratulate the members who supported his motion whole heartedly. The subject should have been introduced long ago. I readily endorse every sentence Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna has uttered. At the same time I do not attach any blame to Lieut.-Colonel Carter. It is the Hospital staff who are responsible for hurrying away patients from the J. J. Hospital, and in my opinion the Corporation has done the right thing in proclaiming "man's inhumanity to man." The J. J. Hospital staff appear to me to have a most exalted opinion of their position in the J. J. Hospital.

But is this the only institution in Bombay which appeals to humanitarism? Speaking from experience, St. George's Hospital and the Sassoon Hospital at Poona are in the same category. I was in St. George's Hospital in April last and lingrered there for about a month and a half with a knee that resembled a watermelon The swelling went down, but, although I was reduced to a tooth pick, and was unable to leave my bed, I was persistently worried to leave the Hospital by the Assistant Surgeon, aided and abetted by a sister in charge, I had no option but to go. For a week or more. I was unable to shift from my bed at home. My leg was stiff and painful, kind friends suggested that I should get away to the Sassoon Hospital at Poona, and there I remained for two months till the same specimen of humanity as was in the E. G Hospital at Bombay, turned up, and assumed an authority which I doubt belonged to him. I was in agony in bed with an abscess under my knee which they failed to discover at the E. G. Hospital. That cheery Englishman, Colonel Bennett, operated upon the abscess a day after my admission into the Sassoon Hospital and but for Colonel Bennett, exceptionally clever treatment, I might have been in the Sassoon Hospital this day. The House-Surgeon, Capt. Cheymayne, however, was persistent with me as he was with many other patients in clearing us out of the Hospital. We had no option but to get away on crutches, and to this day, thanks to Capt. Chemayne, I am an invalid with my leg.

I must now conclude with a blessing on the Nurses of the E. G. Hospital who worked like Galley slaves to relieve our suffering, and to do all that it was possible to do to nurse and comfort us. Likewise in the Sassoon Hospital at Poona, Colonel Bennett, the sisters and the Nurses were sympathetic towards patients in the highest degree. In both Hospitals the daily fare was excellent, but the hurrying away of patients left a curse behind on the Hospital subordinates.

The Hospital Committee, in my opinion, are a farce, my only hope for suffering humanity is this: Let the Committee or the Surgeon-General to the Government, visit the Hospitals once a week, and then we shall hear no more of inhumanity.—Yours, etc.

G. A. FERNANDEZ.

COL. CARTER AND J. J. HOSPITAL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—To one that knew both Col. Carter and J. J. Hospital, the announcements that were made so far against both, have more amused than disturbed. The students of the Grant Medical College, I am sure, must all be laughing in their sleeves at the very ingenious and convenient findings of many a person who has thought it necessary to voice his opinions through the medium of the Press. But I am afraid that the time for laughing is over, and I am surprised to find that no one till now has come out with the actual fact about and figures of the patients that were sent out or kept in the Hospital.

From what little I know of it I can with certainty say a few things, because know them. Long before July, Col. Carter began taking in fewer and fewer patients into the hospital, consequently by the 4th of August the hospital was far from being full. It had as a matter of fact only 120 patients that day. Out of these about 40 patients who were in a convalescent state and who, in the natural course of events would have been discharged in a day or two were transferred to the outpatient's department and were directed to take medicine from there. Not only that but most of these were paid gharry hire and some were even given money for railway tickets to go to their homes; and one and all of these patients were given money for a day's meals besides.

Now in this action I fail to understand what unpardonable crime Col. Carter has committed. He only acted in conjunction with atleast half a dozen doctors. Surely all of them are not anti-Indian and misanthropists. I leave it now to the good sense of the readers to judge things for themselves.—Yours, etc.

ONE WHO HAS LEARNT.

EXPORT OF INDIAN OPIUM,

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 19.

The "Gazette of India" publishes excise law made by the Governor-General-in-Council which will have effect in certain areas in the Central India, Gwalior and Rajputana in which the Governor-General-in-Council exercises jurisdiction.

It is notified that in order to carry out the obligations imposed on them by articles 3, 5 and 13 of the Hague Opium Convention 1912, the Government of India have in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Assembly of the League of Nations decided that every application for the export of opium from India should be accompanied by a certificate from the Government of the importing country that the consignment is approved by that Government and is required for legitimate purposes. This procedure will take effect from 1st January 1923.

"STRANGE ATTITUDE OF A COLLECTOR."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My attention has been called to a letter appearing in your issue of Wednesday August 9, headed "Strange Attitude of a Collector" and signed "Fairplay," regarding the withholding of the amount sanctioned by the Sanitary Board to the Municipality of Gokarn.

2. Your correspondent is mistaken in supposing that the grant was unconditional. Such grants are usually made on the condition that the local body itself contributes a substantial share of the cost of the scheme for which the grant is made. In the case of Gokarn the Collector pointed out that the Municipality was not in a position to find a substantial share of the cost and the Board ultimately sanctioned the expenditure of a sum of Rs. 7,357 on a modified scheme, *subject to the Collector being satisfied that the Municipality was taxing itself as highly as ...can be expected.*

3. The proposal of the Municipality to levy a house-tax was sanctioned by the Commissioner, Southern Division, in January, 1919. A survey and valuation of houses were then made, and the rates and list of assessees were sanctioned by the Municipality in March, 1921. Very little progress was made with the collection of the tax, and on January 6, 1922 the Municipality resolved that the house tax should not be levied as the whole of the townspeople were against it. The resolution was forwarded to the Commissioner, Southern Division, who in refusing to sanction the suspension of the tax remarked: "The Municipality apparently wish to depend entirely on the receipts of octroi, on grants from Government and possibly on the receipts from pilgrim-tax." It has been laid down that the pilgrim-tax must be spent on works conducive to the health, convenience and safety of pilgrims. The expenditure for the safety and convenience of the pilgrims undoubtedly benefits the inhabitants of the town also, but it is not possible to use the proceeds from pilgrim-tax for the ordinary conservancy, sanitation and lighting of the town. The town is nearly large enough to have a permanent municipality, and it already benefits by bearing none of the expense of the schools. The sanitation of the town requires to be improved and the inhabitants pointed out to the Commissioner when he visited the town, several works which were necessary. It is obvious that the municipality will be in want of funds and cannot forego any source of revenue. It must also be remembered as has been pointed out by the President that though the Municipality is onl yin existence for eight months (your correspondents is mistaken on this point) the inhabitants of the town get the advantage of lighting and cleaning through 12 months."

The number of persons assessed to house tax is 403 and the amount leviable is only Rs. 606.

Thus the tax cannot be said to be either unnecessary or excessive. As regards its legality I am advised that its imposition under Section 14 (3) of the District Municipal Act is perfectly legal: and the tax has been sanctioned by Government.

The particular scheme sanctioned by the Sanitary Board will benefit the permanent residents of Gokran even more than the pilgrims. It consists mainly of the excavation of a Nala in order to prevent the following of the main street during the monsoon.

In spite of these considerations the Municipality have refused to take the house-tax into account when framing their budget for 1922-23. The Municipality cannot therefore be said to be taxing itself as highly as can be expected: and the conditions of the grant are not fulfilled.—Yours, etc.

P. B. HAIGH,
Collector of Kanara.

Karwar, August 12.

EXTRAORDINARY FEAT BY A GLIDER

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Berlin.—An extraordinary feat by a glider has been achieved in the Rhine mountains. The competitor maintained a consistent height for 43 minutes, crossed the starting point 9 times, and descended after the flight which lasted 66 minutes.

AMERICAN WOMEN'S TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 20.

New York.—Mrs. Mallory has retained the American Women's Tennis Championship by defeating a sixteen-year old Californian girl Helen Wills by 6/3, 6/1.

CRICKET IN POONA.

Fine weather favoured the one-day Cricket fixture between the Deccan Gymkhana and the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana, which commenced the Deccan Gymkhana grounds at Noon, Tuesday, 15th August. The P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana was defeated by 47 runs. The following are the details:—

DECCAN GYMKHANA.

Mr. P. R. Sutar, 5; Mr. D. G. Bhuskute, 51; Mr. V. R. Joshi, 9; Mr. G. P. Gaikwad, 14; Mr. Mirza Usuf Beg, 29; Mr. S. S. Erram, 14; Mr. T. N. Khare, 3; Mr. M. R. Nagarkar (not out), 12; Mr. P. D. Khare (run out), 0; Mr. K. S. Mulay, 0; Mr. R. G. Nadkarni, 6; Extras, 2; Total Runs, 145.

P. Y. C. HINDU GYMKHANA.

Mr. Pardeshi, 33; Mr. L. B. Phatak, 18; Mr. Deodhar, 12; Mr. K. G. Jadhav, 8; Mr. K. B. Sathe, 0; Mr. Bhusari, 0; Mr. N. G. Karmarkar, 11; Mr. S. M. Joshi, 2; Mr. Sudame, 11; Mr. Bhopatkar, 0; Mr. Deshmukh (not out), 0; Extras, 3; Total 98.

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at 4-30 p.m.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, August 21, 1922.

CAMOUFLAGE.

The expected has happened. The Viceroy has made the inevitable speech. Having come to this country with a European reputation as a diplomat, Lord Reading has sought diplomatically to explain away the "Prussian" bluster of Mr. Lloyd George. He has declared that he has been authorised by the little Welshman himself to say that "nothing in his statement to the House of Commons was intended to conflict with, or indicate any departure from, the policy announced in formal declarations and His Majesty's proclamation." This means in effect that having challenged and insulted India, the Prime Minister does not withdraw the challenge and the insult or apologise for them, but directs the head of the subordinate branch of his Government to say that he did not mean what he said. His statements remain as they were made. Not one word is withdrawn. There is not a sign of regret. On the other hand, Lord Reading, as in duty bound, "from his knowledge of the Premier," stands up and, to all intents and purposes, justifies the speech, for he demands that "the speech should be read as a whole with due regard to the circumstances leading to its delivery and the purpose the Premier sought to achieve thereby." One of these purposes was, he tells us, "to utter a solemn note of warning to those who after the next election wanted to wreck the reforms"—meaning, of course, those Nationalists who wish to enter the Councils. And the note was struck, Lord Reading tells us, "not for indicating a change in the policy but for concentrating attention upon the mischievous consequences of threatened action." So it all comes to this that the "Reforms" must be worked in the manner in which the British Civil Servants wish them to be worked. If a serious effort is made in the Councils to show to the world what a colossal sham they are, they will be withdrawn. The second purpose of the speech was to allay the apprehensions of the British Civil Servants regarding their emoluments, pensions and general position and to show sympathy with them. How did the Premier achieve this purpose? He achieved it by declaring that the British Civil Service was the steel frame, without which the fabric of Indian Government would collapse. "There is one institution," he had declared, "we will not interfere with, there is one institution we will not deprive of its functions or its privileges and that is that institution which built up the British Raj—the British Civil Service in India."

The Viceroy asked the deputation to have no apprehensions regarding "the increasing association of Indians in every branch of the Indian administration and the gradual development of self-governing institutions in India." And yet he was not authorised by the Premier to say that he had withdrawn and regretted the statements which we have quoted and which, to the meanest understanding, are incompatible with the "increasing association of Indians in every branch of the Indian administration and the gradual development of self-governing institutions." We leave it to the Moderates and Co-operators to decide whether they will feel that their "apprehensions and anxieties" are allayed by the Viceroy's speech and the second-hand assurance from the Premier that he did not mean what he said, while not one word of the most offensive speech ever addressed by a British statesman to India has been withdrawn. In its issue of Saturday, the "Leader," the organ of the Liberal party, wrote thus:

"The issue raised by Mr. Lloyd George's speech goes to the very root of the matter. In the provinces it affects the very position, power and prestige of Indian Ministers. In the country at large it affects the whole programme of responsible government. We do not wish Mr. Lloyd George's speech to be dismissed as an idle threat, or as a warning to non-cooperators, or as a speech to hearten he Civil Service, or to reassure public opinion in England. We look upon it and we mean to treat it as a challenge to the Moderate party and to the country at large. It is for the leaders of that party to take up that challenge. We hope and trust that they will take it up and lose no time in calling a conference to give a reply to the challenge not merely by words but by a decided policy of action which will make it abundantly plain to Mr. Lloyd George in Engand and the Government in India here that we do not mean to submit to the supremacy of the Services and nothing short of full Dominion status with all its implications will satisfy this country. If that is not to be so, let the Reforms go, but let there be no camouflage."

These were wise and bold words. The speech of the Premier, as Lord Reading said, "should be read as a whole with due regard to the circumstances." Now the circumstances—the selfish and rebellious clamour of the I. C. S. and the evidence of the determination of the Indian people to come to their own—called for from the Prime Minister of the Empire a statesmanlike utterance calculated to appease and satisfy India. Instead, we had, as the "Leader" rightly says, a challenge to her. It is the spirit of challenge that informs the speech and as such the speech should be read as a whole. The Viceroy says and is authorised to say that it does not conflict with the policy of the "Reforms." But it remains unaltered as it was delivered as the "Reforms" also remain such as they are. As an Anglo-Indian journal has candidly written, the speech means that "India will be governed by the British with or without the consent of Indians." The veil has been torn asunder and the Premier has spoken the blunt truth, however, it may now be sought to be explained away. And the truth is this that the "Reforms" are "a camouflage to prolong the agony of India."

The Mahatma's answer to the representative of the "Manchester Guardian", who visited him in Sabarmati Jail, was prophetic of the Premier's candid effort:

"Ah," said the Mahatma, shaking his head, "I am afraid I do not believe in these Reforms. When they were first introduced I rejoiced and said to myself: "Here at last is a small ray of light in the darkness—just a small chink, but I will go forward to meet it." I welcomed it. I fought my own people to give it a fair chance. It is only a small beginning, I thought, but I will wait and see. I will humble myself,- make myself small to go through this narrow opening. But events have since changed me. Now I can believe in the Reforms no longer. They were a mere blind—a camouflage to prolong the agony."

The Mahatma is right. "Nothing short of full Dominion status, with all its implications will," as the "Leader" said on Saturday, "satisfy the country." We do not know what the "Leader" and those for whom it spoke think now. But this is certain. Whatever the Moderates may or may not do, the country is determind to have nothing to do with the "Reforms", call them an "experiment", a gift or whatever else you please. It is determined to have Swaraj. And Swaraj it will have.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

Considerable public interest has been aroused in the treatment of prisoners—political and non-political—in the Indian jails, especially during the last two years. The political prisoners, whether classed as such or not, have come in for singularly harsh treatment, because of their political views and predilections. The jail system has been so worked as to crush the political spirit and moral instinct of the prisoners. From the numerous accounts we have received, often from men of unquestioned moral integrity, and character, about the degrading system prevalent in Indian jails, it is difficult to believe that they have all deliberately joined in raising a false hue and cry against the jails or that they have concocted blood-curdling stories about the tortuous behaviour of many jail officials. Nor is it easy to write with restraint on a subject, which must be a source of shame to every self-respecing individual, whether Indian or European. It is a matter of common knowledge that the Indian jails have always been looked upon by people with a sense of horror and shame, not because of the loss of personal liberty, stern dicipline and compulsory labour involved but because of the degrading and dehumanising atmosphere prevailing therein. There was a time when people talked about the horrors of jail in whispers. But the rather free influx into the jails of people whose crime is at the worst that they hold political views that are either incompatible with or repugnant to the views of the bureaucracy, has made the public evince deep interest in a subject of vital concern to everyone of them. The bureaucracy has power and force behind it, and it was, of course, to be expected that in order to preserve its own safety, it would not show any generous attitude towards its political opponents—especially such determined opponents as the Non-cooperators. In many parts of India to-day, the process of *lettres de catchet* is virtually at work, and mock trials and farcical prosecutions have been responsible for sending to the jails hundreds of honest, educated and respectable citizens, who have been the uncompromising enemies of bureaucracy and who are determined to vindicate the national self-respect of India. And it is significant of the changed spirit in the country that the innumerable prosecutions and the horrors of jail life have not deterred people from giving their continued and loyal adherence to the national movement inaugurated by their great leader.

The white-washing answer, invariably given by Government to all the allegations of brutal treatment, meted out to the prisoners—especially the political prisoners—betrays, we think, either ignorance on the part of the officials concerned of the horrors and degradations of the jail life of indifference to the sufferings of the victims of those conditions. How far the Government's tendency is to support their agents against being publicly assailed, even justly, or condone their misbehaviour in clear cases is a question, the examination of which we shall defer to a future occasion. For the present, we are concerned with the treatment of prisoners in jails in the Bombay Presidency, which has formed the subject matter of frequent complaint both in the Press and on the platform—and also once or twice of a protest in the Bombay Legislative Council. In this Presidency, unfortunately, both the political and ordinary prisoners have been liable to ill-treatment, in not a few cases, of an intolerable description. Whenever complaints have been made, they have been brushed aside with contempt or the allegations denied entirely—and in some cases even a totally different description vouchsafed to the public. We have scanned every denial, every attempt at extenuation or justification by Government, with extreme care—and even charity, but we are not convinced that Government are properly informed on a subject, which is so keenly exercising the mind of every decent and self-respecting Indian, whether Co-operator or Non-cooperator. Speaking on the question of the treatment of political prisoners, even Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas, who cannot be accused of any sympathy with the aspirations of Non-cooperators and who, in Sir George Lloyd's opinion, ought to represent "the sober opinion" of this Presidency, boldly asserted that neither the Council nor the Government could be a party "to recommend to Government such measures as were likely to make physical wrecks and mental imbeciles of the men who were undergoing imprisonment, simple though it be, for their honest political convictions." We wish Mr. Purshottamdas had remembered that neither the Council nor the Government had equally any right to make "physical wrecks and moral imbeciles" of even those who have been imprisoned in the ordinary way.

We are constrained to make these observations in view of the denials of the Director of Information about the ill-treatment of prisoners. In his latest effort the Director has attempted to controvert the statement made by two young Sindhis—Messrs. Bhoraj and Werhomal—who had been confined in the Visapur Jail. Before we deal with these statements and their denial, it is necessary to understand that the Visapur Jail is a penal settlement in the Ahmednagar District for criminal tribes, large number of whose members are, it seems to us, no more criminally-minded to-day than are many backward members of any other class. The Hurs of Sind, long years ago, were given a bad name by officials of an earlier generation, and many of the descendants of the Hurs are now deported to this notorious jail. They are here subjected to a treatment that would in the end harden and brutalise the best of men, who are not sustained by thoughts of patriotism and nationality, and who have no culture to widen their minds even in the crushing environment of jails. Besides the Hurs, members of other criminal tribes are frequently consigned to the Visapur Jail for being domiciled there. It is not likely that Jail officials will long continue to retain their sense of refinement, justice and humanity or the fear of God in the surcharged atmosphere of this penal settlement. We, therefore, want to know why any persons, who have been sentenced to imprisonment whether for political offences or "for being members of an unlawful assembly guilty of intentional insult, described by the trying Magistrate as *foul* and *indecent* to a respectable Hindu gentleman of Sukkur!", (the italics are ours) should be condemned to the Visapur Jail. The lack of accommodation in ordinary jails does not justify the exposure of the members of the public to the dehumanising influences of a criminal settlement, and no amount of quibbling will absolve the bureaucracy of abuse of its political power and authority. The Director of Information has attempted to answer the allegations made by Messrs. Bhojraj and Werhomal about their treatment at Visapur by entirely denying those allegations and giving his own version instead. We have made independent enquiry among persons, whom we regard as sufficiently reliable and impartial, about the conditions at Visapur, and we have come to the conclusion that the assumptions and presumptions of the Director of Information do not constitute a sufficiently convincing answer that men who have willingly suffered for their political convictions are telling "the wickedest and wildest lies." Assuming for the sake of argument that there was in their description some conscious or unconscious exaggeration, the fact cannot be brushed aside altogether that they were ill-treated, nor can we facilely assume that the jail officials are a set of ministering angels whose sole aim is to reclaim prisoners to society and civilisation by gentle methods of persuasion and sweet reasonableness. The Director of Information says:

"As is usual in camp jails, in this and other Presidencies, fetters were imposed, but the allegations that the prisoners were "almost regularly beaten with thick canes for the first two months and then occasionally": that "once Bhojraj got 18 canes without fault": that "he while grinding once fainted yet the beating continued" etc., are palpably false. No complaint was ever made by them to the Superintendent or the Medical Officer or the Inspector-General of Prisons that they had been ill-treated, so that the matter could have been investigated on the spot. Nor can it be suggested that they were afraid of making complaints or did not know the procedure, because the history ticket of Werhomal shows that he did complain on one occasion that the amount of corn issued to him was excessive and that the complaint was investigated and found to be unfounded."

Evidently the Director has allowed himself to be led by the nose by the jail officials. To say this is to take a most charitable view of the matter. Reading the above we cannot help assuming that the Government and their Director of Information are profoundly ignorant of the state of jails in this Presidency. If they are not ignorant and, on the contrary, claim that they are omniscient, and know all that is taking place within the jails, the special pleading becomes the more amazing.

Notes of the Day

Zaharoff to the Fore.

According to the Near East correspondent of the "Times", negotiations are proceeding between the Greek Government and "the representatives of a most powerful financial group headed by Sir Basil Zaharoff." About this mysterious Sir Basil Zaharoff and his antecedents we have said enough in these columns to give the readers food for reflection. The negotiations are said to be in connection with the founding of bank of issue at Smyrna, to be called the National Bank of Ionia. We shall await confirmation of this report. If the report is true, it shows which way the wind is blowing in the Near East. We were told not long ago that the Greeks had proclaimed the autonomy of Smyrna and also of Ionia—which they have no business to do—and that the Turks had protested against it. Zaharoff's open entry into Near Eastern affairs is portentous of great evil, and the British Government owe an explanation on this point.

Egypt.

The London correspondent of the "Statesman" cabled as followed on August 16:—

"In view of the critical situation in Egypt the Government has been strongly urged to follow the Irish precedent, release Zaglul and other Nationalists from exile in the Seychelles, and allow the Egyptians a free hand to elect their own rulers.

"Zaglul is reported to be dangerously ill, and if he dies all Egypt will again be ablaze.

"The 'Manchester Guardian', supporting the proposal, declares that this is the only way out of the Government's muddled policy, which has created an absolute deadlock."

And yet, if one is to judge from Reuter's silence, all's well in Egypt!

Adding Insult to Injury.

The "Swarajya" of Madras objects to the proposal that the Indian tax-payer should be saddled with the payment of reparations to the victims of Dyerian inhumanity in the Punjab. The objection is a sound one. Properly speaking, the money should come from the British tax-payer whose agents were responsible for the acts of savagery complained of. Our contemporary points out in this connection how the Belgian victims of German inhumanity are being compensated by the German—and *not Belgian*—tax-payers. Why then should the poor Indians be made to pay for the wrongs committed on their own unarmed and helpless countrymen by Dyer and others of his brood? It is only just and equitable that the British exchequer should defray the amount to be expended on the reparations to the Punjabis. And no reparations will be complete, without a reversal of that policy which resulted in the crime of the Jallianwalla Baug and the unspeakable indignities inflicted upon the manhood and womanhood of the Punjab and the adequate punishment of all those officials—British and Indian—who were guilty of the excesses. The pensions that are being paid to O'Dwyer, Dyer and the rest of the tribe must be stopped at once, and the public reassured by deeds, and not words, that there will not be a repetition of the Punjab wrong. What is happening all over the country to-day does not, however, speak for any perceptible change in the mentality of officialdom, since the days of that unspeakable wrong done to Indiana.

Bombay's Open Spaces.

Time and again bitter complaints have been made both in the Press and the Corporation about the want of open spaces in the city. The few open spaces in Bombay are being rapidly used up for buildings and the city is getting more and more congested. In these circumstances it is the more incumbent on the authorities to conserve the few open spaces left and keep them in proper order. The small strip of Chaupatty foreshore with its sands and its apology for a promenade serves as a sort of lung to that part of the town, and in the mornings and evenings people crowd there for "eating the fresh air." But how is the foreshore kept? Let an exasperated correspondent describe it:—

"In the mornings it is a resort of beggars and loafers and the sands are strewn with kutchra and human excreta. Unless one is wary, it is impossible to take a walk on the sands. In the evenings, booths are set up all round and *bhajias* are fried and sold in large quantities, icecream retailed, and every kind of eatable kept for sale. Pieces of paper are strewn all over and the sands are made as dirty as possible, as the leavings of food are thrown everywhere. And this is the place, where people from the congested parts of the town come in the mornings and evenings for a little fresh air exercise. The state of things is really getting scandalous. There is no Police supervision and people foul the sands in open daylight and at all times of the day, under the very nose of the policemen. How long this will continue no one knows. Some time ago the Municipality used the foreshore as a dumping ground for kutchra, but now it has fortunately ceased doing so. Now that the Kennedy Sea Face is closed, from the Charni Road level crossing to the Marine Lines, owing to the activities of the Development Board, this is the only place where people can come for a little airing, but the authorities with a due regard, that is almost scandalous have taken no steps whatever to keep the foreshore clean. On holidays hundreds of people come there to take their bath, and daily a few dozens at least enjoy this sport there. But the Port Trust, or the Municipality, or whoever might be the authority concerned, has allowed things to drift and kept the sands in such a condition that they are not only a disgrace to the city, but a positive danger to the people who go there. Is there no other place in Bombay where these booths for selling eatables could be set up, or is Chaupati the only place for the purpose?"

We agree with our correspondent that it is difficult to write of the conditions with any degree of restraint. It is to be hoped the authorities concerned will now at least see their way to put matters right.

Emigration to Angora.

Mr. Kutubuddin Khan Rocky writes from Poona: "It is a useful suggestion that the wealthy Muslims of India should go to Anatolia and settle there as permanent residents. Those Muslims from India who go there and invest some of their money in land and trade will find it highly lucrative. Especially the well-to-do Mussalmans of India should give their serious thought to this proposal. A powerful consideration ought to be that by going to Turkey they will be carrying to the Turks the message of hope and good cheer. There are a good many chances for Mussalmans and other enterprising Indians to show their talents and enterprise in Anatolia, because the country is very thriving and fertile. Besides this, the Muslims will be with their brothers in faith, culture and civilisation, who are bravely upholding the standard of Islam against heavy odds. We, the Indian Mahomedans, must try and send at least a few lakhs of our co-religionists at once. With this end in view, the Central Khilafat Committee of India should place before the country concrete proposals on the subject of emigration to Turkey."

GERMAN SITUATION.

MISSION TO BERLIN.

FRENCH PRESS COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 18.

Paris.—The Reparations Commission yesterday practically decided in principle to send a mission to Berlin to examine the situation on the spot. Meanwhile the French Press is hinting that if the Commission does not find an agreement within a week direct pourparlers will be undertaken between Paris and Berlin.

The Le Journal however asserts that the Government has taken steps against all eventualities and the occupation of Ruhr will be carried out within forty-eight hours without the convocation of Parliament, if the Commission does not reach a satisfactory solution.

The Echo de Paris emphasises France's policy towards Germany is not one of blind violence and says military occupation must be regarded as a defensive measure for the benefit of the little States of Central and the Eastern Europe. The object of economic occupation, adds the paper, should be to induce the leaders of industrial Germany to cooperate with a view to the reparation payments and the occupation will cease when the German payments having become regular, the era of the great loans involving the internationalisation of Germany's debt would be begun.

The "Etoiee Belge" of Brussels affirms that the Belgian delegate on the Reparations Commission will support France against moratorium which will therefore not be granted.

GERMAN FINANCIAL SITUATION.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Paris.—The reparations Commission has decided to send Sir John Bradbury and M. Mauglero, President of the Guarantees Committee to Berlin to examine the financial situation.

MARKS 5350 PER POUND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 18.

The marks in London to-day reached five thousand three hundred and fifty to a pound sterling.

German marks closed to-day at 5,450.

GERMAN EXPORTS.

INCREASE IN ASSESSMENTS,

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Berlin.—The Economic Council of the Empire has decided by a small majority to increase the assessments on exports corresponding to the depreciation of the mark. The surcharge on Customs is fixed at 17,400 per cent from twenty-third to twenty-ninth of August.

READJUSTMENT OF MID-EUROPEAN QUESTION.

MOVE OF AUSTRIAN GOVT.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

The unpromising attitude of the Allied Conference in London towards the Austrian request for further assistance is manifestly responsible for the significant announcement by the Austrian Chancellor, M. Seipel, that the Austrian Government has entered into communication with the Berlin, Rome and Prague Governments for the readjustment of the Mid European question. The deplorable state of the Austrian finances may be deduced from the fact that a million Austrian crowns cost less than three British sovereigns.

SOVEREIGN RIGHTS OF BAVARIA.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Munich.—A conference between the Coalition parties in which all the ministers participated has decided that the agreements made between the Berlin and the Munich Governments on 12th August, by which the Bavarian Government agreed to withdraw its ordinance against the Central Government's laws in return for sovereign rights in execution of such laws, are practise in England.

Exmouth. A distant cousin ninety-four years old named H. E. Pellew residing in the United States succeeds to peerage. inacceptable.

TRIAL OF GERARD BEVAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 18.

Gerard Lee Bevan was brought up at Guildhall to-day and charged with publishing false balance sheets of the City Equitable Fire Insurance Company for 1919—1921; false prospectus for the City Equitable concern in 1921 thereby obtaining money under false pretences from the share subscribers; also with fraudulent conversion of money.

After the evidence of the arrest was given, Bevan was remanded in custody. The case will open on the first of September.

The death is announced of Mr. Jamsetjee Gazdar, the first Indian barrister to practice in England.

The death is announced of Viscount Exmouth.

A Calicut message says that the Zamorin Raja will shortly hold a conference of *vaidikars* (priests) to consider the question of admitting the Hindus forcibly converted to Islam in Malabar during he rebellion.—(A. P.)

IRISH SITUATION.

IRREGULARS BEATEN.

ORGANISED RESISTANCE CRUMBLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 18.

The last show of organised resistance by the Irish Irregulars is believed to have disappeared with the capture of Greenore, Newmarket and Kanturk by the Free State troops. The remnants of the Irregular army have fled to the hills and the Free State forces are now faced with the task of rounding up the roving bands which are enfilading them at various places and are raiding towns notably in Monaghan where the Irregulars vainly attempted to seize the barracks but succeeded in raiding three Banks and carrying off £900. The Dublin residents were alarmed throughout the night by the sound of rifle fire and explosion of grenades. The Irregulars were attacking the Beggars Bush barracks but were ultimately beaten off.

KERRY THREATENED WITH STARVATION.

IRREGULARS DESTROY COMMUNICATIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Many homesteads in Kerry are threatened by starvation owing to difficulty in getting supplies in consequence of the wholesale destruction of railways and bridges by Irish rebels. The latest acts are the blowing up of the railway bridge traversing the river main at Currans and an important, West Ireland bridge spanning the Shannon near Carrickshannon. It will be months before the line between Tralee and Killarney can be used.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN DUBLIN.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Heavy fights broke out again in Dublin and lasted throughout the night. Snipers and machinegunners attacked the Free State army post, but the latter frustrated the organised plans of Irregulars. Sentries were posted in streets to-day.

"STAND BY TREATY."

MR. GRIFFITH'S LAST MESSAGE.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

A message has been found attached to the will of Mr. Arthur Griffith which says:—

"Tell the Irish nation to stand firm by the Treaty. It is their national need and economic solution."

ERROR OF WESTERN POWERS.

RUSSIA NEEDS COLLABORATION OF OTHER COUNTRIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 20.

The Soviet Foreign Commissary M. Chicherin, in a statement published in the "Observe", says the principal error of the Western Powers was that they thought Russia was on her knees but this year's good harvest had considerably improved her situation. "We need economic collaboration of other countries but we can afford to wait."

TOLSTOY'S EXCOMMUNICATION.

CANCELLED BY NEW SOVIET CHURCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 18.

Moscow.—The new Soviet Church has cancelled the excommunication of Tolstoy.

INDIANISATION OF I. C. S.

MR. HAROLD COX'S CHALLENGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 20.

The wisdom of the Indianisation of the Indian Civil Service is strongly challenged by Mr. Harold Cox in the "Sunday Times" on the ground of differences of language, race and religion in India and the caste system. Mr. Cox concludes his article by saying: "An Englishman may not be a saint but he does hold the balance fairly between the races composing the population of the Continent of India because he stands outside their mutual animosities. The proposed Indianisation means destruction of the institution which means peace and the restoration of incessant warfare, anarchy and cruelty that reigned until Englishmen succeeded in establishing peace and justice."

A NEW ROCKFELLER FOUNDATION OFFER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 18.

Geneva.—The Hygiene Committee of the League of Nations has decided to accept the Rockfeller Foundation's offer of Sixty thousand dollars yearly for three years to allow the interchange of staff in the public health services of various countries and thirty thousand dollars yearly for five years to develop the international organisation in regard to the epidemics.

The interchange of staff will begin in October and the officials of various nations will take a fortnight's course in Brussels and will then serve for two months in the Health Departments of other countries.

Duluth.—(Minn.) The forest fires have obliterated two towns in North Minnesota. So far six deaths have occurred. Hundreds of homeless inhabitants are fleeing before the fire.

THE VICEROY EXPLAINS!

"REFORMS REALLY AN EXPERIMENT!"

"NO GROUND FOR SOMBRE VIEW!"

OBJECTS OF PREMIER'S SPEECH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Aug. 19.

H. E. the Viceroy received a representative deputation to-day at the Viceregal Lodge on the subject of the Prime Minister's speech. The deputation consisted of 29 member. Mr. M. K. Reddi Garu, Member, Legislative Assembly read the address in the course of which he said:—

May it please Your Excellency,—Your Excellency is no doubt aware of the deep and wide-spread stir caused in all Indian political circles by the speech on Indian affairs delivered by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons on the 2nd of this month. Speaking of the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms during the course of that speech, the Prime Minister declared that those changes were in the nature of an experiment, they must be treated as an experiment—a great and important experiment, but still an experiment. He further declared that it remained to be seen whether a system of this kind adopted to western needs was suitable for India. In speaking of the British Civil Service in this country the Prime Minister stated that whatever the success of Indians, whether as parliamentarians or as administrators, he could see no period when they can dispence with the guidance and assistance of a small nucleus of British Civil Servants and British officials in India. According to him the British Civil Servants are the steel-frame of the whole structure and he did not care what you build on or to it. If you take that steel-frame out, the fabric will collapse. Coming as these pronouncements do from the head of His Majisty's Government and inconsistent as they obviously are with the declared policy of the British Parliament as embodied in the preamble to the Government of India Act of 1919, they have naturally created feelings of deep disappointment and of grave concern throughout the length and breadth of India.

MAGNA CHARTA OF INDIA.

Your Excellency, at a time when the British Empire was engaged in a life and death struggle, when India's sons had demonstrated their devotion to the British Throne by shedding their life-blood on the battle fields of three Continents, the then Secretary of States speaking on behalf of His Majesty's Government made a pronouncement of policy in the House of Commons on 20th August 1917 which has been rightly characterised as the Magna Charta of India. That announcement we venture to remind Your Excellency was to the following effect:—"The policy of His Majisty's Government with which the Government of India are in complete accord is that of the increasing association of Indians in every branch of the administration and the gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realization of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire." This epoch-making announcement was correctly characterised by the authors of the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms report as the most momentous utterance ever made in India's chequered history. According to them it pledged the British Government in the clearest terms to the adoption of a new policy towards 300 millions of people. In order to give effect to this solemn pledge the Right Hou'ble E. S. Montagu came out to India and as a result of the joint inquiry held by him and His Excellency Lord Chelmsford, a scheme of reforms was formulated which having been carried through the two Houses of Parliament, finally assumed the form of the Government of India Act of 1919. The preamble to that Act reproduced verbatim the declaration of policy made in 1917 which thus received the final sanction of the British Parliament. At the inaugural meeting of the reformtd councils brought into existence under the provisions of that Act in February 1921, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught conveyed to the Indian Legislature and through them to the people of India a gracious message from His Majesty the King Emperor, of which the following of the reformed Councils brought into connection with the object with which we have ventured to trespass on Your Excellency's valuable time to-day:—"For Years," said His Imperial Majesty, "it may be for generations, patriotic and loyal Indians have dreamed of Swaraj for their Mother-land. To-day you have the beginning of Swaraj within my Empire and widest scope and ample opportunity for progress to the liberty which my other Dominions enjoy."

Having emphasised that the Reforms far from being an experiment the address further stated: Your Excellency, no responsible Indian can be desirous of injuring the position of the existing members of our Indian Civil Service or of depriving them in any manner of the emoluments which they at present enjoy. Moreover, we all recognise that for some time to come the presence of British element in our services will be conducive to the best interests of the Indian administration. But, for the Prime Minister to characterise the British element in our services as the steel-frame of the whole structure on which alone you must build and the removal of which, according to him, must result in the collapse of the fabric and to say that he could see no period when India could dispense with the guidance and assistance of the British Civil Servants amounts to a denial of the basic principle of responsible Government. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Prime Minister's pronouncements have given rise to the fear lest in making them the head of his Majesty's Government be going back upon the solemn pledge given in Parliament on 20th August 1917 and finally carried out in its adoption by Parliament in the preamble to the Government of India Act of 1919.

A NEW DECLARATION.

Your Excellency, as the head of the Government of India is the guardian of the interests of 315 millions of his Majesty's subjects in this country. You have already in many ways given proof of your generous sympathy with the legitimate aspirations of the people. Just at the moment when political conditions in India were steadily undergoing improvement and the hearts of sincere well-wishers of Indian constitutional progress were full of hope, the pronouncement made by his Majesty's Prime Minister has created in this country a position which, it is essential alike in the interests of the Government as well as of the people, should be cleared up. The only means we venture to submit of achieving this desirable end is a clear declaration that his Majesty's Government have no intention of going back upon the policy finally adopted in 1917 and 1919 of the ultimate grant of full responsible Government to India and an authoritative reaffirmation of that policy. While entering our respectful but emphatic protest against the declarations made by the Prime Minister mentioned above, we earnestly appeal to your Excellency to take the necessary steps to obtain such a declaration from his Majesty's Government in order to allay the fears which have profoundly disturbed the minds of all sincere well-wishers of peaceful progress in this country.

VICEROY'S REPLY.

Replying to the deputation the Viceroy said:—

Gentlemen, I cordially welcome your deputation and am glad you have availed yourselves of this means of expressing your views in plain forcible yet restrained language. It also affords me the opportunity of making a reply which I trust will completely relieve your apprehensions and anxieties. I have followed the comments and criticisms reflecting public opinions in India upon the speech of the Prime Minister with close attention and I have been distressed to observe that you and others have thought the language of the speech was in conflict with the declared policy of the British Parliament as embodied in the preamble of the Government of India Act of 1919 and denoted a departure from the policy of His Majesty's Government announced in formal declarations. I can well understand that those who have come to these conclusions are, as you say, deeply disappointed and gravely concerned. Let me assure that if your inferences were correct, I should share your feelings and you would have my fullest sympathy but in my judgment, and, as I have understood the speech, there is no real ground for this sombre and almost sinister view of the Prime Minister's language. You will, I am sure, agree with me that the meaning the Prime Minister intended to convey to his audience and to India cannot properly be gathered from the selected isolated passages, but must be taken from the whole speech and with due regard to the circumstances that led to its delivery and the purposes the Prime Minister sought to achieve. I have studied the speech and have re-read it by the light of the fierce criticism directed in India against it and I remain of my first opinion and am unable to accept the meaning attributed to it in many quarters.

Let me tell you how I understood it when I read the text of the speech and particularly in the light of the debate in the House of Commons. I concluded that the Prime Minister intended to serve two purposes, the first to utter a note of solemn warning to those who, after the next election, might intend to pursue the deliberate policy in the legislature of paralysing the activities of Government, of rendering it impotent and reducing the administration to chaos. Please observe that his note of warning is directed to the actions of those who may wish, after the next election, to wreck the Reforms. It is given not for the purpose of indicating a change in the future policy of his Majesty's Government but with the object of concentrating attention upon the mischievous consequences of the threatened action. You will remember that a section of those who are avowedly hostile to the Reforms advocate the plan of becoming members of the legislature in order that they may destroy it and the reformed constitution.

The Prime Minister's second purpose, as I understood it, was to give confidence to the members of the Civil Services who have played and still play so great and important a part in the administration of India, to allay their apprehensions regarding their emoluments and pensions and general position since the Reforms and to assure them of his sympathy in the performance of their trust and in the difficulties that confront them owing to changed conditions and increased cost of living etc. It is common knowledge that there is now in England a marked disinclination to enter the Indian Civil Service. This has seriously disturbed those of us who have great faith in the services and realise their importance in the progress and development of India. I do not pause here to discuss the changed conditions. I merely refer to them at this moment for the purpose of understanding the Prime Minister's speech. It is, I think, obvious that these were the objects in the Prime Minister's mind when he addressed the House in reply to speeches made by the Hon. Members upon Indian affairs.

GESTURE OF ASSENT.

I have some experience of the House of Commons and also of the Prime Minister and I can assure you that had he intended to announce or indicate a change of policy of his Majesty's Government he would not have failed to make his meaning clear and he would have left no room for argument regarding his intentions. No speaker

(Continued on page 9.)

ENVER PASHA.

REPORTED DEAD

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 19.

New York.—According to a message from Moscow the Soviet Government has learned that Enver Pasha has been found dead in khaki uniform with five bayonet wounds on a battlefield east of Bokhara where he was fighting against the Bolsheviks.

REPORT UNCONFIRMED.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Berlin.—With reference to the report of Enver Pasha's death, newspapers publish statements from Moscow that he was killed near Novo Netrovsk, west of the Caspian Sea, but it is rumoured in Moscow that he was assassinated by Bolshevik emissaries. Meanwhile, his death is still unconfirmed. His wife, who is living in Berlin with their three children, has no news of her husband's fate apart rom what has appeared in the press.

INDIAN MUSLIMS' ANXIETY.

KHILAFAT COMMITTEE'S ENQUIRY.

Mr. A. H. S. Khatri has sent the following cablegram to H. E. Djalaleddin Arif Bey at Rome and Dr. Rechad at Paris:—

"Reuter's telegram from London states Envar Pasha found dead east of Bokhara. Indian Muslims most anxious. Kindly ascertain correct information, and wire."

CONFERENCE ON NEAR EAST AFFAIRS.

BRITISH REPLY TO FRENCH NOTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 19.

Britain has despatched a note to France in reply to the latter's proposal to hold a Conference to settle Near Eastern affairs, at which Turkey and Greece would be represented. The nature of the contents of the Note are not yet available.

BLUSTER IN ATHENS.

INDIGNATION AGAINST ALLIED NOTE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 19.

Athens.—The Government press comments bitterly on the Allied note with regard to the self-government of Ionia. The "Katherimini" in an apparently inspired article says the Allies have no right whatever against Greece except that Might is Right. Greece, adds the paper respected that principle in regard to Chatalja but it is inapplicable to Anatolia.

WAHABI RAID NEAR AMMAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 19.

London.—It is officially reported from Jerusalem that Wahabis raided two Beni Sakhr villages twelve miles south of Amman in Transjordania and killed thirty-five men, women and children. A British Transjordania force apparently drove off the raiders with aeroplanes and armoured cars inflicting losses on them but the definite result of the operations is not known.

ATTACK ON PERSIAN TROOPS.

KUHGELU TRIBE KILL OVER HUNDRED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 18.

Teheran. A detachment of the Persian troops about 270 strong on a march from Ispahan to Arabistan have been attacked by the Kuhgelu tribe *en route*. The detachment lost over a hundred killed, one gun, all arms and equipment. The survivors retired to Ispahan. The cause of the attack is not known yet. Ater Simko's flight, the Government troops are marching to Urumia as the road is now open.

FRENCH ARMY IN LEVANT.

REDUCED BY 35,000.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 19.

Paris.—It is announced that the reduction of the French army in the Levant by 35,000 men has been completed without any hitch.

FRENCH DEBT TO AMERICA.

NO PROGRESS IN DISCUSSIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 17.

Washington.—No progress has been made in the discussions of Treasury officials with M. Parmentier regarding the repayment of the French debt to America. The latter's invitation to France to send a representative to negotiate was framed in the belief that the envoy would be empowered to state what France was prepared to do to meet her obligations, whereas M. Parmentier is only able to present figures which were obtainable from other sources relating to France's financial position. Several weeks of fruitless conferences have resulted in M. Parmentier being recalled and promising to return to Washington at the end of September.

MODERATES "RIDICULED & VILIFIED.."

FLING AT N. C. O.'S.

BOMBAY LIBERALS' MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Western India National Liberal Association was held at the Servants of India Society's Hall on Sunday, Mr. N. V. Gokhale presiding.

The report for the period ended June 30th stated: "With a view to counteracting the mischief that was rife during the year under report in consequence of the activities of Non-co-operators, your Council took the most effective measures to educate the ignorant and credulous mass by means of lectures and pamphlets and by the issue of leaflets in the English and vernacular languages. These were distributed in thousands far and wide, and the Council are glad to say that they have had a most salutary effect. The robust commonsense of a large majority asserted itself and refused to be misled or misguided by the pernicious doctrines that were strenuously sought to be propagated."

Mr. M. D. Altekar, the Dy. Secretary of the Association, had paid lecturing visits to the mofussil and had brought together the scattered units of the Liberal Party. He was able to "convince not a few of the futility of the N.C.O. propaganda" by personal conversations and by "accurately informing leaders" of the main objects of the Association. Leaflets were issued under the guidance of the Council which were so greatly appreciated that a very large demand for them was created. They "were also supplied in large numbers to those district officers who appreciated and applied for them". The party held a Provincial Conference under Mr. V. S. Sastri, "who had just returned fresh from his high mission as representative selected by the Government of India." Great enthusiasm prevailed.

"A noteworthy feature, quite in harmony with the democratic sentiment and the spirit of the Liberal Conference, was the presence and active participation of the two Indian Members of the Bombay Government and the three ministers of the Bombay Legislative Council in the proceedings." In accordance with a resolution passed by the Conference a draft scheme for "educating the electorate" was in circulation and the Council anticipated it would "produce an excellent effect and create an atmosphere that will greatly contribute to the further progress of reform towards the ultimate goal." The Council had done valuable work by making many protests to the Secretary of State against the treatment of Indians abroad. The Association had also passed resolutions appreciating the services of Mr. Montagu and expressing sorrow at the death of Lord Reay.

MOTION FOR ADOPTION OF REPORT.

Mr. N. E. Kenny moved the adoption of the report and the motion was adopted. The office bearers for next year were appointed, Sir D. E. Wacha wa sto be President and Sir N. G. Chandavarkar vice-President.

Two speakers then made speeches complaining of the absence of proper progaganda on the part of the Association, for want of properly paid lecturers, as was done by the other party. It was stated that N.C.O. had failed and it was so realised by the other party, who now wanted to get into the Councils. There was seen a tendency now to give the Moderates not only a proper hearing, but an appreciative hearing.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. N. V. Gokhale, the Chairman, said they had read the Premier's speech and were anxious to call a meeting to consider it. But in view of the Viceroy's speech, they had considered it was unnecessary. Lord Reading's speech was only an attempt to explain away what was said by the British Premier. They had to accept for the present the declaration given expression to by Lord Reading. He did not mean to say that the Viceroy's explanation would be accepted with demur in all parts of the country. There were differences of opinion and there would always be. Their (Moderates') propaganda was not so powerful as that of the N.C.O.'s. But, there were obvious difficulties. They were ridiculed, and even vilified. Something was done by the Government, over which they had no control and the cry was "hang the Moderates". Something was done in the Legislative Council, and the resolutions passed were not given effect to or were not accepted by Government, and the Moderates were blamed. If there was one thing in the British Premier's speech, it was that the hands of the Moderates, who wanted to co-operate with Government and make the reforms a success had been considerably weakened and their moral prestige and political position had also been considerably weakened. There were parts of the speech still open to argument and also open to severe criticism. In spite of the explanation of the Viceroy, there were points which called for serious consideration of the people. They were deeply indebted to the Viceroy for the assurance that they did not mean to go back on the assurance of August 1917.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the proceedings terminated.

COMMISSION ON EPIDEMICS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Aug. 19.

Geneva.—The Health Committee of the League of Nations has decided to recommend the despatch of a commission to the Far East to investigate the question of the frequency of epidemics, especially those which constitute an international danger.

RESEARCH WORK IN SCIENCE.

TAX ON COLLEGES.

SENATE MEETING.

The adjourned meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University was held on Saturday evening, at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University, when the Hon. Dr. Sir C. H. Setalvad, the Vice-Chancellor presided. The Senate discussed, Dr. Veigas' resolution, rescinding the resolution passed at its meeting held on 28th January last in connection with an annual contribution of Rs. 300 being levied on first grade affiliated colleges. The Minister of Education explained to the Senate the Government's point of view. The Senate, next, debated, at great length, on the present administration of the Royal Institute of Science.

The Senate gave consideration to the following resolution moved by Principal Covernton and seconded by Mr. K. Natarajan:—

"That the Senate records its opinion that the Secondary Training College, Bombay, be affiliated to the University in the Faculty of Arts with effect from the 20th June 1922 for the courses of study prescribed for the Degree of Bachelor of Teaching on the following conditions:—

(1) That the following optional subjects be taught under III (c):—English, Mathematics, History, Geography, Science.

(2) That the College be accommodated in the top floor of the central tower and the whole of the second floor of the Elphinstone High School Building with a demonstration theatre or in equivalent accommodation; the actual accommodation provided to be communicated to the Senate before the affiliation be sanctioned.

(3) That a fifth Lecturer on History and Geography be appointed from June 1922.

(4) That the Principal inform the Syndicate at the end of each year of the number of practising lessons given by each student under supervision during the year."

Mr. F. B. P. Lory moved the following amendment:—

"In condition (3) *omit* 'June' and *insert* in its place 'November.'"

The amendment was decladed carried.

LEVY FROM COLLEGES.

Consideration was next given to the following proposition moved by Dr. Viegas and seconded by Principal Kanitkar.

"That the Senate rescinds the following resolution passed at the meeting held on the 28th January 1922:—

'That, with effect from the 1st of July 1922, an annual contribution of Rs. 300 be levied from every first grade affiliated College and Rs. 200 from every second grade College."

Dr. Harold Mann in supporting the resolution said that the Senate would do well to adopt the proposition of Dr. Veigas, It was not a fair method to tax the Colleges.

Mr. Rafiudin Ahmed opposed the resolution. He said that as long as the Colleges were affiliated to the University, they might accept some contribution from them.

In answer to the question put by the Hon. Justice Sir L. A. Shah, the Vice-Chancellor said that the Government had replied to the University to the effect that they were unable to grant Rs. 25,000 and the Syndicate had now addressed to the Government again a letter on the matter in question pointing out the claims of the University. That was how the matter stood.

MINISTER'S EXPLANATION.

The Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye said with regard to the sum of Rs. 25,000, the members of the Senate would allow him to offer an explanation. The Legislative Council had made a total grant of Rs. 25,000. On the understanding that a certain amount of retrenchment should be effected. Out of Rs. 1,82,00,000 sanctioned by the Council, Rs. 8,70,000 were cut down. Of course the pruning knife should be applied without doing the least harm. If at about the end of the year it was possible to effect savings in certain other items, they would find Rs. 8,70,000 some how or other to make up the deficit. He hoped the Senate would consider the view of the Government.

Sir L. A. Shah moved an amendment to the effect that the resolution be referred to the Syndicate.

Mr. Rafiudin Ahmed seconded the amendment.

The amendment was put to the vote and declared carried.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE.

The Senate gave priority to the following resolution moved by Dr. Veigas:—

"(1) That Government be informed that the Senate is strongly of opinion that an Institution so liberally endowed as the Royal Institute of Science should primarily be a post-graduate Research Institute affording ample facilities to the Professors and students for research work in Science, both pure and applied, and providing adequate instruction for such graduates in Science as desire to obtain the M.Sc. degree of the University by reason of original research work of a high order or by submitting to the prescribed examination, and also for others who, from pure love of Science, wish to do research work without any intention of proceeding to a degree, provided that the last class of students be specially recommended by the Board of Studies concerned.

(2) That in order that the postgraduate and research work may not be entirely divorced from undergraduate teaching, the Senate is further of opinion that instruction in Science beyond the Intermediate Science stage may also be given in the Institute, provided it does not interfere with its higher work.

(3) That the Senate is of opinion that the appointments of Professors in the Institute should be filled by men who have distinguished themselves as research workers in their special subjects, whose names and reputation will be a centre of attraction, and whose personality will inspire enthusiasm and zeal for research among their students.

(4) That each Professor shall be a whole time officer and shall not, without the special sanction of Government hold any other appointment to which any remuneration is attached.

(5) That the University may at an early date be entrusted under proper safeguards with the management, control and direction of the Institute 'that it may fulfil its natural function' and be favoured with as liberal Government contributions as the University College of Science, Calcutta."

Dr. Veigas in moving the resolution said that the attitude of the University towards the Royal Institute of Science was different from its attitude towards any other institute, for this reason that the position the University held in regard to the Royal Institute of Science was specially a privileged one. In the year 1909 Lord Curzon appointed the University Commission and one of the recommendations of that Commission was that Indian Universities should do the functions of conducting the examixnations and of teaching. The University Act came into force in 1904. The purpose of the University was to make a provision for Students with regard to the appointment of professors and lecturers, to have up-to-date laboratories and Museums. He wanted to remind the Senate that one of the Fellows of the University, who was appointed Vice-Chancellor four times, most eloquently pleaded for the establishment of a University School of Science and although that appeal did not fructify at once, it eventually did during the term of Lord Sydenham. Several citizens came forward with their generous donations for the Institution. The object with which the donations were given was to have an Institute of Science where work on higher plane could be done. He did not know what the Government were doing in the matter. The Senate twice refused to take any action in the matter, and hat was the third time that he brought the matter to the notice of the Senae. He was bold enough to say that the Government had entirely departed from the attitude which they had defined in their letter dated the 29th December 1919. In that letter the Government said that they had in contemplation the creation of an advisory board

Concluding, the speaker said that several pronouncements had led the University to accept work of high standard in science. He now affirmed that the Institute of Science should give amole facilities to students for their research work. They should not have the Institute as an ordinary College of Science. There should be wholetime professors for the purpose of the Institute. Each professor, thus, appointed, should stimulate and guide the students in research work.

Professor Kolhatkar seconded the resolution.

OFFICIAL VIEW.

Dr Meldrum, Principal of the Royal Institute of Science, in opposing the resolution explained the working of the Royal Institute of Science at great length. This year, he said, they had Rs. 50,000 out of which Rs. 30,000 would go for Biology, Rs. 10,000 for Chemistry and Rs. 10,000 for Physics. With regard to research work and post-graduate courses, he wanted to point out that something worth considering had been done, since Dr. Viegas spoke last. It was not very easy to get a scientific staff. He thought that on the science side, the difficulties were greater. If they needed up-to-date apparatus, and other scientific materials, where were they to get money from? There were at present eight professors in the Institute. He simply drew the attention of the Senate in explaining the working of the Institute.

Mr. Rafiudin Ahmed entirely dissociated from the remarks made by Dr. Veigas. They now knew the work of the Professors of the Institute, whose reputation was in the hands of the Senate.

Principal Sahani asked Dr. Viegas to withdraw his resolution in view of the explanation of Dr. Meldrum.

Mr. H. J. Bhabha said that two things should be made clear before they discussed the matter. First was the definition of the policy of the Institute and the other was the formation of a proper and suitable constitution. They should try and form an advisory committee and he thought the Senate should insist on that point.

Dr. H. Mann said that they might possibly find a way out of the difficulty and form a general agreement on the matter. Except No. 2 of the resolution there was no difference of opinion. The Institute was prepared to take up the line of action. In view of the explanation made by Dr. Meldrum, he was prepared to withdraw the second part of the resolution and he hoped Dr. Veigas would agree with the speaker.

Dr. Veigas having agreed to withdraw the second part of his resolution, it was put to the vote and declared carried.

The Senate, then adjourned till 6th of September.

"NOT PROGRESSIVE."

MADRAS UNIVERSITY REFORMS.

(Associated Press.)
MADRAS, Aug. 19.

The Rev. Father Carty addressing the new Graduates of St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, at an entertainment given in St. Gabriel's School, referring to the forthcoming University reforms, said that the Madras University Bill, which indirectly aimed at undoing the status of mofussal centres which had produced in the past much of the larger proportion of University scholars, could not be called progressive on the whole. He said the Bill, if passed, would remain a half measure which would fail to realise the high ideals of teaching University, but it would certainly succeed in creating invidious distinctons in the status between presidency and mofussil colleges.

"TAINTED MONEY."

BURMA DIOCESE DECLINE TO ACCEPT:

(Associated Press.)
RANGOON, Aug. 19.

Recent decision of the Diocesan Conferference in favour of accepting donation from the Turf Club led to a prolonged controversy regarding "tainted money." The Bishop of Rangoon now announces the decision not to accept this money for institutions under his care.

MESSRS. B. B. GHOSH AND S. R. DAS.

TO BE NEW HIGH COURT JUDGE AND ADVOCATE GENERAL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Aug. 19.

His Majesty has approved of the appointment of Mr. Bepin Behari Ghosh as Puisne Judge, Calcutta High Court, in succession to Sir J. G. Woodroffe; and the appointment of Mr. Satish Ranjan Das as Advocate General, Bengal, in succession to Mr. T. C. P. Gibbons K. C.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

PROPOSAL FOR FORTNIGHT'S POSTPONEMENT.

(Associated Press.)
POONA, Aug. 19.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar has sent a proposition to the Secretary, All India Congress Committee to the effect that the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee be adjourned in view of the necessity and importance of getting the copies of the report and evidence of the Civil Disobedience Committee in hand at least a fortnight before coming to any definite decision.

FAILURE OF NON-COOPERATION.

MR. KHAPARDE ON MAHATMA'S INCONSISTENCY.

(Associated Press.)
AMRAOTI, Aug. 19.

The Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde, Member of the Council of state and a leading member of what is called the Tilak school of thought has addressed a lengthiy letter to the Press, inviting communcation from those who believe that by the non-cooperation movement the goal of India's aspirations has only receded, with a view to meet consult on a line of action which will be inconsonance with the lessons of history and further the progress of India to her political salvation.

After tracing the political life of India from the time of the special session at Calcutta of the Indian National Congress and condemning Mr. Gandhi's movement, by which he says there is a retrogression of a serious kind and a great deal of unnecessary suffering, as absolutely inefficient to accomplish any political end.

Mr. Khaparde concludes: "Fortunately there is a revulsion of feeling visible in the celebrations held on the occasion of the second anniversary of the demise of Lokmanya Tilak and from the appreciations of his services published in the papers. Advantage may be taken of these to give a turn to the present disruptive trend of thought and a reversion to the sane methods of the Congress. The Indian National Congress in the pre-non-cooperation days attempted in fact these methods which, though now condemned by the promoter of the new movement, had been followed by himself. He condemned going to the Councils in the case of others but himself visited the Viceroy at Simla. His trusted lieutenants went on a deputation to England and visited France and Italy and yet the deputations sent previously by the Congress are described as products of slave mentality and its foreign propaganda is abolished altogether as totally unnecessary. Much admits of being added, but it is believed that enough has been said to show the injurious character of the new cult and those that share the view above indicated are requested to communicate with me."

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

INDIA'S "REPRESENTATIVES."

(Associated Press.)
SIMLA, Aug. 20.

In addition to Lord Chelmsford and Sir Sivaswami Iyer, His Highness the Maharaja of Nawanagar will represent India at the forthcoming meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

(Associated Press.)
SIMLA, Aug. 19

As a Solar eclipse falls on the 21st September, meeting of the Legislative Assembly proposed to be held on that day for non-official resolutions business, will now be held on the 22nd September. The ballot for the 22nd September will be held on the 6th September.

GANDHI DAY AT BELGAUM.

(From a Correspondent.)
BELGAUM, Aug. 19.

An enthusiastic mass meeting of the Belgaum public was held in the Maruti Temple to celebrate the fifth Gandhi Day under the presidency of Mr. Jotibarao Pirale a well known merchant of Belgaum. At the commencement of the meeting-prizes were distributed to various male and female spinning winners by Moulvi Kutubuddin Saheb, President, Khilafat Committee Mr. Mordekar addressed the meeting exhorting the audince to wear ...*khaddar*, to become Congress members and to give their quota to the Tilak Swaraj Fund. At the close of the meeting Mr. Vyanktesh Jalihab a police man who had resigned his service at the time of Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande's imprisonment showed the yarn of 106 counts he had spun to the audience.

Khaddar is pouring in from the surrounding villages in the Congress Sudarshan Charka-alaya in large quantities.

Official and Personal.

The Air Vice Marshal Sir John Salmond, who recently visited the North-West Frontier with General Sir Claud Jacob, the Chief of the General Staff, is now in Simla writing his report which will in the first place be submitted to the Commander-in-Chief, who will pass it on to the Government of India in order that it may be sent Home. Sir John leaves Simla on the 7th September for Mesopotamia to take up the command of all the troops in that country.

General Bruce of the Mount Everest fame is expected in Simla on the 29th September and will be the Viceroy's guest.

Her Excellency Lady Reading will give a *Purdah* party at Viceregal Lodge on the 15th September.

The Viceroy, Countess of Reading and Viscount and Viscountess Erleigh leave Simla, on the 19th for Naini Tal.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION IN PUNJAB.

GOVERNMENT APPRECIATION.

(Associated Press.)
LAHORE, Aug. 19.

A review of the report on the administration of Police in the Punjab for the year 1921 shows noticeable increase in crime, and especially in serious crime, throughout the province, the figures for cognizable cases being highest since 1915. While the figures of petty crime are eliminated the total is the highest since 1912 and an analysis of the more serious classes of crime is equally disturbing.

Murders amounted to 697, dacoities to 167, burglaries to 17,944, cattle thefts to 2,301 and riots to 860. The total number of murders is the highest during the last 5 years, that of dacoities and cattle thefts is the highest since the abnormal year of 1915, while the number of burglaries exceeds that of any year.

In the past decade the reasons given for this abnormal rise in crime are, first, political unrest of an extreme type which led to the disregard of authority and, secondly, high prices and distress in portions of this province and in the adjoining districts of the North-West Frontier Province. The Governor in Council agrees that both these causes were at work.

Political conditions, where there were no direct occasions of offences, indirectly affected the situation in producing a spirit of defiance of law while high prices, as always, are believed to have been the cause of many offences against property. The immigration of inhabitants of the North-West Frontier Provinces to the neighbouring districts of this province was followed by so remarkable an outbreak of serious crime as to make it certain that these immigrants obtained local knowledge that was invaluable in the prosecution of their criminal activities.

The strain upon the Criminal Investigation Department, throughout the year, had been abnormal. Not only has the Department had to deal with the usual classes of cases, that fall to its lot for enquiry, but constant demands were made upon its services in connection with various types of political agitation and, in addition, its officers had to attend and report public meetings, the number of which rose to 150 a week and this too in the face of repeated threats of violence which in some cases were carried into effect. The Governor in Council is desirous of recording his appreciation of the services of the Department which may well be proud of its record during the year under review.

FRONTIER SITUATION.

AIR OPERATIONS AGAINST MASHUDS.

(Associated Press.)
SIMLA, Aug. 19

A communique states:—In Mashud territory air operations against the Abdul Rahman Khel were resumed on the 14th instant, when one heavy bomber and four Bristol fighters dropped six 112lb. and forty 20 lb. bombs on the habitations and Kaches in upper Baddar Toi above Kikarai, five hundred rounds of S. A. A. were also fired. No movement of either flocks or personnel was seen. From intelligence reports it was discovered that the enemy had retired with their flocks into the jugle near Sarenaggi Narai, 3 miles west north-west of Kikarai. On the next day, therefore, four Bristol fighers were sent to this locality where they dropped twentynine 20lb. bombs. Little movement was seen. On the 14th instant the enemy lost two killed and 2 wounded. During the night of the 14th-15th, the enemy attacked a section of piquets and succeded in cutting the outer wire. They were however, repulsed and they fled leaving behind one rifle.

In Waziristan on the 15th instant a heavy M. T. column ran from Jandola to Katkai for the first time, each lory carrying 1/2 ton loads. No difficulties were exprienced except a slight delay at the river crossings at Jandola and Kotkai.

PREMIER'S SPEECH.

DECCAN SABHA'S PROTEST.

(Associated Press.)
POONA, Aug. 19.

The Deccan Sabha has telegraphed the following resolution of its Council to the Government of India:—The Council of the Deccan Sabha expresses its emphatic disapproval and indignation at the Premier's prouncement that the constitutional reforms recently introduced in the Government of India are but an experiment which term is open to misinterpretation. It also protests against the policy of perpetuating the British element in the services as contravening the Government of India Act 1919 and urges complete Indianisation of the services within a reasonable period of time. Further, it requests that an authoritative repudiation of the Premier's pronouncement be made as soon as possible to avoid disastrous consequences in India.

A resolution of condolence on the death of Sir Vithaldas Thackersey was also passed.

"PIONEER'S" VIEW.

(Associated Press.)
ALLAHABAD, Aug. 20.

The "Pioneer" writes:—The frank and forcible speech delivered by the Viceroy to the deputation which waited upon him on Saturday, effectively and finally disposed of the unfounded allegation that Mr. Lloyd George's recent pronouncement in the House of Commons was in conflict with the declared policy of the British Parliament and of His Majesty's Government in regard to the Indian constitutional reforms. The Viceroy has rendered a service to India by his lucid and emphatic exposition and henceforth none but those who do not desire to be convinced will repeat the allegations which have been so freely propagated during the past fortnight.

SURVIVORS OF THE "RALEIGH."

THRILLING STORY OF CREW'S ESCAPE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, August 19.

Five hundred survivors of the British cruiser H. M. S. "Raleigh", which went ashore on the night of 9th August on Point Amour, Newfoundland, arrived in Liverpool to-day and have proceeded to their homes in Chatham and Portsmouth. They have lost all their possessions. The survivors say that the disaster was due to the cruiser's attempting to avoid an iceberg. This was successful but the ship ran ashore immediately, in Belle Isle Straits. A thrilling story is related of the crew's escape.

A PLUCKY RESCUE.

It appears that a volunteer crew set out in a life-boat in an extremely heavy sea under command of Navigating Lieutenant Hopper in order to carry a life-line to land. The boat capsized and all perished. The sole expection was Hopper. He scrambled ashore with the life-line round his waist, made the line fast, and thus enabled the seven hundred men aboard to be transferred to safety by means of canvas rafts. The bodies of three drowned sailors were subsequently recovered. The survivors existed for three days on an uninhabitated part of the rocky coast of Labrador on dry biscuits and water from a spring. A prospecting party afterwards discovered a lighthouse.

HINDUS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

MR. SASTRI PLEADS FOR RIGHTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Aug. 20.

Vancouver.—Mr. Sastri has interviewed Mr. Oliver, the Premier of British Columbia and asked that the Hindus in British Columbia should be fully enfranchised contending that as British subjects they should have all the privileges of citizenship. The Hindus who participated in the war, said Mr. Sastri, entitled them to better treatment than they received at present and they ought to be able to participate in the Mayoralty and other Municipal elections and should be eligible as Aldermen and City Councillors.

Mr. Oliver was non-committal and said the Cabinet would give Mr. Sastri an answer later.

SEVENTH EDITOR OF "HINDOO" SENTENCED.

(Associated Press.)
HYDERABAD (Sind) Aug. 19.

The seventh editor of "Hindu", a local nationalist daily was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 300 or in default three months' simple imprisonment for alleged defamation of Vice-President of the Municipality. The accused preferred jail.

MR. WAMANRAO JOSHI RELEASED.

(From a Correspondent.)
AMRAOTI, Aug. 19.

Mr. Wamanrao Joshi who was sentenced to 8 months' rigirous imprisonment under section 124 (A) is realeased to-day at Chhindwara. He will reach Amraoti on Monday by mail from Nagpur. He will be presented with an address by the general public at Amraoti.

EDITOR SENTENCED FOR SEDITION.

(Associated Press.)
MADRAS, Aug. 19.

Mr. K. Shemand Rahat, Editor of the Hindi weekly "Bharat Tilak" published in this city was sentenced to-day to one year's rigorous imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge of sedition in connection with two articles entitled "Demon Rule" and "Celestrial Rule" published in that paper.

MALABAR ORDINANCE.

(Associated Press.)
SIMLA, Aug. 20.

An Ordinance has been issued to provide for the trial of certain persons whose trials have commenced before or who are awaiting trial by courts constituted under Malabar (restoration of order) Ordinance 1922 and for disposal of the appeals pending under that ordinance. The new ordinance will be called the Malabar (completion of trials) Ordiance 1922.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)
SIMLA, Aug. 20.

The monsoon has been active over greater part of the country. Disturbance in north of the Bay developed into a feeble storm yesterday which crossed the coast and now lies over Chota Nagpur. It will probably move north-westwards to-day. The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the east United Provinces, the Punjab and Kumaon Hills, east Rajputana, Central India west, the west Central Provinces, the Konkan, Malabar, north Hyderabad, Madras Deccan, local in Upper Burma, Assam, the west United Provinces, the east and north Punjab, Central India east, the Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad and Mysore. A few falls also occurred in Gujarat.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point two inches, Tavoy, Rangoon and Bassein one and half, Kyaukpyu one, Akyab three, Cherrapunji two, Coxs Bazar and Darjeeling one, Burdwan Sambalpur two, Balsore, Chaibasa three, Ranchi, Daltonganj one and half, Naya Dumka one, Gorakhupr one and half, Jhansi, Muktesswar two, Lahore, Isawalpindi, Bharampore one, Murree, Kotah one and half, Udaipur, Jubbulpore, Pachmarhi, Pendra one, Mercara three, Mangalore four and Calicut one.

Forecast:—Increase in Bihar, Central Provinces east united Provinces, Central India east and extension in the Punjab.

U. S. LABOUR STRIKES.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES TO MEET SITUATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Aug. 19.

Washington.—In order that neither side should be permitted to imperil public welfare, Government has resolved to exert its power to maintain transportation and to uphold men's right to work. President Harding has urged immediate legislation to establish a temporary national coal agency to purchase and distribute coal and also legislation to make railroad Labour Board decisions binding on both parties.

PRESIDENT HARDING ON RIGHT OF WORKERS.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Washington.—Addressing the Congress to-day, President Harding, speaking on the industrial situation, upheld the right of the employers and the workers to conduct their own business.

President Harding deplored what he termed the "warfare on unions and labour." He declared that national investigation into the conduct of the coal industry with a view to constructive recommendation was imperative and he recommended the appointment of a Government commission which should give advice regarding fair wages and conditions.

LABOUR FEDERATION'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Washington.—Mr. Gompers, President of the American Labour Federation, has issued a statement that President Harding's message has added to the difficulties of the industrial situation. The Federation of Labour would oppose any legislation to carry out the President's suggestion that the Railway Labour Board should be empowered to enforce its decisions.

AMENDMENT TO PROHIBITION LAW.

WITHDRAWN BY SENATOR STERLING.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Aug. 19.

Washington.—On the ground that America is negotiating with Britain for an agreement under which the latter will not object to search of British vessels at a reasonable distance beyond the three mile limit, Senator Sterling to-day withdrew his amendment to the Prohibition Law declaring, that the provisions thereof could be enforced anywhere within eighteen miles of the American coast.

MINES AT GLACE BAY FLOODED.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)
LONDON, Aug. 18.

Sydney (Nova Scotia).—The mines at Glace Bay are flooding in consequence of the withdrawal of the pumpmen. It is anticipated that if the inflow continues for three days, the mines will be useless for from six months to a year. The deadlock has been reached by the operators of the mines.

PROTECTIVE MEASURES.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Halifax (Nova Scotia).—A provisional police force has been organised to protect pump men in the mines in Glace Bay, New Waterford, Dominion and South Cape Breton areas, where mines are flooding and extensive damage is being done from accumulation of gas and water. It is expected that it will be impossible to reopen some of them.

MR. CHURCHILL'S MEMOIRS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Aug. 18.

Mr. Churchill, like Mr. Lloyd-George is writing his memoirs and has contracted to complete them by the end of the year.

He will receive about twenty thousand pounds for them.

CABLE ITEMS.

Philadelphia.—In the final match of the Spanish-Australasian contest for the Davis Cup, Patterson beat Alonso—8/6, 8/2, 5/2.

Tokio.—The construction of two 7500 ton cruisers is to be begun shortly.

Washington.—The Senate has passed the Tariff Bill after four months debate by 48 votes to 25 and it now goes to conference of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The following is a Cricket match result:—

Yorkshire beat Middlesex on the first innings.—Rhodes scored 105 in Yorkshire's first innings.

The Bournemouth murderer Allaway was hanged to-day. In a farewell interview with his wife, he adhered to his protestation of innocence.

Gardone.—Riviera. A more satisfactory bulletin has been issued on D'Annunzio's condition, and it is stated his sight has been saved.

The dead in the Gairloom tragedy include the wife of Major Anderson of the 2nd Seaforth regiment who is on leave from India and Mr. John Talbot, an Oxford graduate and son of Mr. Talbot, a King's Counsel.

The tragedienne, Genevieve Ward has died.

Deaths are announced of ornithologist Mr. W. H. Hudson and from Paris of Historian Lavisse.

German marks closed at 5,550 to pound sterling.

One of the ghillies at Gairloch has died.

J. J. HOSPITAL SCANDAL.

A MISUNDERSTOOD ORDER.

GOVERNMENT PRESS NOTE.

The attention of the Government has been drawn to reports which have appeared in the Press of a discussion at a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on the 10th of August regarding the alleged discharge from the J. J. Hospital and the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Ophthalmic Hospital of a large number of seriously indisposed indoor patients. A copy of the resolutions passed by the Corporation has reached Government, but the speeches made in the Corporation are not officially reported to Government. In view, however, of the wide publicity which has been given to these reported speeches, and of the comments which have appeared in the Press, the following statement is published for general information.

GOVT. ORDER FOR RETRENCHMENT.

It is well-known that this year severe retrenchment has been enforced by Government at their own initiative, and also under pressure from the Legislative Council, in all branches of public expenditure. In previous years the sanctioned grants for diets and other contingent expenditure at the various hospitals have been largely exceeded, and accordingly this year Government issued the following orders in Government Resolution No. 783, dated 29th June, 1922:—

"Government are of opinion that admissions of patients for indoor treament to hospitals and dispensaries should be regulated by the number of beds and the amount available for expenditure. The Medical Officers in Charge should determine how many in-patients they are able to treat without exceeding the grants available, and should if necessary select what appear to them to be the most serious cases from among the applicants for admission."

No instructions of any kind to turn out patients under treatment have been issued either by Government or by the Surgeon-General.

The order quoted above, being of general application, was addressed to all medical officers in charge of hospitals and dispensaries, and amongst others to the Senior Medical Officer of the J. J. Hospital. This Hospital, like the other medical institutions mentioned in Schedule U. of the City Municipal Act, occupies a peculiar position because under an agreement between Government and the Corporation, Government are bound to maintain it at its present full number of beds which is approximately 300. The Medical Officer of this Hospital should, therefore, have been excluded from the general orders, and if it had been brought to the notice of Government that admissions there were being limited so as to reduce the total number of patients below 300 the matter would have been at once put right. The charge made in this case, however, is not that admissions were limited but that sick patients were turned out, and this charge has nothing to do with the fact that these general orders were communicated to the Senior Medical Officer of the J. J. Hospital when they did not apply to it.

FACTS OF THE CASE.

The facts of the case are that, after other correspondence in the matter had passed, the Senior Medical Officer addressed on July 28th, 1922, a letter to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay in which he said that unless the grants were increased, he would have to reduce the number of beds in the J. J. and the Ophthalmic Hospital to 80, or perhaps less, but that he proposed deferring action for a week pending receipt of more explicit orders from the Surgeon-General. To this the Surgeon-General replied on the 1st of August that the matter had been submitted to Government and that the orders of Government would be communicated to him as soon as they were received. The case was placed before Government on August 4th, and on the same day a telegram was sent by Government to the Senior Medical Officer stating that no reduction in the number of beds must be made pending the orders of Government.

FIGURES OF REDUCTION.

The report of the Senior Medical Officer which has been since received shows that he began to reduce the number of patients from July 24th and that the daily number of inpatients in the two hospitals was as shown below:—

Date.	Number of patients in J. J. Hospital.	Number of patients in C. J. Hospital.
24th July ...	295	52
25th July ...	281	46
26th July ...	264	45
27th July ...	253	43
28th July ...	238	40
29th July ...	232	39
30th July ...	216	35
31st July ...	213	35
1st August ...	208	24
2nd August ...	206	25
3rd August ...	193	22
4th August ...	173	23
5th August ...	125	14

In making these reductions only such cases were discharged as were, in the opinion of the Physicians and Surgeons who were treating them, able with safety to leave the hospital, and admissions were restricted to seriously ill and urgent cases. On receipt by the Senior Medical Officer of the Government telegram on the evening of the 4th of August orders were immediately issued by him to take in patients up to the fully authorised number, and on the 12th of August there were 193 patients in the J. J. Hospital, and 25 in the C. J. Opthalmic Hospital.

The report which has been published in certain newspapers that two of the discharged patients died in the compound of the hospital has been reported by the Senior Medical Officer to be false, and the question of taking proceedings in this matter is under consideration.

With regard to the general financial position of the J. J. Hospital it should be noted that the amount already sanctioned for expenditure on diets and other contingencies in the hospital during the current financial year is in round figures Rs. 1,05,000 of which the expenditure to the end of June amounted to Rs. 52,000 leaving a balance of Rs. 53,000. It should also be noted that under the agreement with Government embodied in section 62 of the Bombay City Municipal Act, the Corporation pays to Government Rs. 4,14,500 a year for the maintenance, at their present number of beds, of the scheduled hospitals in Bombay. The net expenditure incurred by Government for this purpose during the last four calendar years has, however, been as follows:—

1918, Rs. 5,31,000; 1919, Rs. 7,34,000; 1920, Rs. 7,12,000; 1921, Rs. 7,60,000.

In arriving at these figures the income from fees, contributions, etc., at each hospital has been deducted from the expenditure, but the Municipal contribution of Rs. 4,14,500 has not been deducted.

THE VICEROY EXPLAINS!

(Continued from page 7.)

is more capable of expressing himself lucidly and forcibly. If I had had any doubt as to his meaning it would have been removed immediately. I read the account of the debate in the House.

What happened after the Prime Minister had spoken? Col. Wedgwood asserted that the Prime Minister had threatened to withdraw the Reforms. Sir Donald Maclean who had also heard the speech and is opposed to the Prime Minister and his Government and who is one of the leading members of Parliament and of the Liberal Party immediately dissented from this view and gave his interpretation of the speech to which, as publicly reported, Mr. Lloyd George nodded assent. Lord Winterton, the Minister-in-Charge of Indian Affairs in the House of Commons, gave a most complete and unqualified denial to the suggestions of Col. Wedgewood and here again the Prime Minister, seated on the Government bench in the presence of the members of his Government and of the House of Commons, made a gesture of assent which again was publicly reported so that in the presence of his colleagues and of the assembled House the Prime Minister immediately repudiated the intentions imputed to him.

Surely this is conclusive and any ambiguity of language which may have existed ceased to have importance, but on so grave a matter there should not be room for the faintest possibility of doubt and I, therefore, placed myself in communication with the Prime Minister who authorises me to say that nothing in his statement to the House of Commons was intended to conflict any departure from the policy announced in the formal declarations and His Majesty's proclamation. I trust, therefore, that in any future observations there will be no place for the suggestion that the speech either did mark or was intended to mark a change of policy by His Majesty's Government. You have sought to ascertain whether there was any ground for the fears and apprehensions that beset you and others by reason of certain particular passages and expressions in the Prime Minister's speech. The answer is given in plain and unequivocal terms and should end the controversy as to the meaning the Prime Minister intended to convey.

In view of the explicit statements already made, I am not inclined to examine with you in detail particular words or sentences used by the Prime Minister. We are not discussing an Act of Parliament. You have sought to ascertain what the Prime Minister meant by words which appear to you to be capable of an interpretation of grave import to India. That apprehension is, however, disposed of by the statement I have made to you. Yet, you and others have laid so much stress upon and directed so much criticism to the use of the word "Experiment" that I detain you for a moment to point out that in my judgment there is no ground for suggesting that the word as used or otherwise denoted a change of policy. Much attention has been concentrated upon this word and many subtle and ingenious attempts have been made to read into its use some new declaration or indication of policy; and yet I think it requires a very cursory study of the whole of the literature upon the Reforms including the preamble and other parts of the Statute to realise that the plan adopted was a constitutional experiment. The Prime Minister in his speech said: "There have been very able and distinguished Indians who have done their best to make the experiment a complete success, but others who have steadily opposed it. A good deal will depend upon the kind of representatives chosen at the next election—whether they will be men of moderate temper such as those who constitute the present legislature, men who are honestly and earnestly trying to do their best to make the new constitutional experiment a success, or whether they would be men who are simply using all the powers of the machine in order to attain some purpose which is detrimental to the British rule and subversive of the whole system upon which India has been governed up to now." I would call particular attention to the words "Men who are honestly and earnestly trying to do their best to make the new constitutional experiment a success." Does not that truly describe the position? Is not the new constitution under the Government of India Act a new departure and be it added one of the most momentous character? The Government of India Act, as we all know, was passed to carry out the new policy introduced by the declaration of August 20th 1917 substantially repeated in the preamble of the Statute. Is it not a perfectly legitimate use of popular language to refer to a new and hitherto untried departure as an experiment? May not every new venture by human being be properly described as an experiment until it has achieved its object? In the present case there is fortunately no doubt, as the Prime Minister has pointed out more than once in his speech, that a very considerable measure of success has already been attained even during the limited period of one year and a half of the existence of the new constitution. The Prime Minister made generous references in his speech to the able and distinguished Indians who have striven their utmost to make the reforms a success and his language shows that he is as desirous as they that their efforts should ultimately prove completely successful and although it is, I trust, scarcely necessary I would add my fervent hope and my earnest prayer that nothing will happen to mar the success of this policy.

CIVIL SERVICE.

I notice also that not only you but others are seriously perturbed by the sentences quoted by you from the Prime Minister's speech relating to the Civil Service. I have already stated the circumstances that caused the Prime Minister to speak on the condition of the Indian Civil Services in this debate. As I gather from such reports of the debate as I have seen that this was the precise point raised by the speeches of the members of Parliament who had introduced the subject of India into the debate. Then proceeding I gather both from your address and from all I have read and heard that there is apprehension lest this language should indicate a modification of the hitherto pursued policy in accordance with the declaration in the preamble of the Statute. First, there are apprehensions regarding the provisions for the increasing association of Indians in every branch of Indian administration. It is unnecessary now to labour the discussion as to the meaning of the Prime Minister's language, for he has made it quite plain that there is no ground whatever for this apprehension. Secondly, the fear has been expressed here again that it was no longer intended by His Majesty's Government that there should be the gradual development in India of Self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible self-government in British India, of course, as an integral part of the Empire. Once again, the Prime Minister has stated that there is no foundation for this apprehension and that the words of the preamble to the statute which I have quoted stand now where they did before he made his speech and that no change was indicated by him. The assurances I have been enabled to give you should lay at rest your fears and anxieties and have, I trust, convinced you that the formal declarations and proclamations so prized by you are not affected by the Prime Minister's speech, that he never intended that they should be affected, that he meant them to remain and they do remain exactly as they were before the debate in question. I have myself wondered that it could be thought that solemn promises and declarations made by His Majesty's Government and by the King-Emperor and translated into an Act of Parliament could be so lightly changed or modified or that an intention to change would be arrived at without consultation with the Viceroy and the Government of India.

I have already given expression to my views upon the reforms and shall content myself to-day with repeating to you that I have the closest sympathy with your desire to proceed along the road marked out in the famous declaration and I trust that you and all those who wish well to the new constitution and I and my colleagues in the Government of India may continue in co-operation to labour for the eventual realisation of your aims.

SJ. CHITTA RANJAN DAS

As he came out of jail on 9th August 1922.

(The photo without beard, which we published on our front page last week, was of Mr. Das before he went to jail.)

Marble bust of the late Lokamanya Tilak executed by Mr. B. V. Talim, a gifted sculptor of Bombay. The bust, which is an excellent likeness of the Lokamanya, will be set up in the Fergusson College.

MEMBERS OF DEPUTATION.

After his Excellency finished his speech Kunwar Charanjit Singh of Kapurthala introduced the following members of the deputation with whom the Viceroy shook hands:—Bawa Ujagar Singh Bedi, Member, Legislative Assembly; Mr. M. K. Reddi Garu, Member Legislative Assembly (Madras); Sardar Bahadur Sardar Gajjan Singh, C.I.E., Member, Legislative Assembly; Mian Muhammad Shah Nawaz, Bar-at-Law, Member Punjab Legislative Council, Major Nawab Ahmed Nawaz Khan, M.B.E., Nawab of Dera Ismail Khan; Sardar Gulab Singh, Member, Legislative Assembly, Sardar Birpal Singh, Member U. P. Legislative Council; Mr. P. K. Sen, Bar-at-Law, Member, Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council, Patna; Dr. A. A. Owen M.D., Member, Punjab Legislative Council, Lahore; Thakur Nawab Ali Khan, Member, U. P. Legislative Council; Khan Bahadur Maulvi Inam Ali, retired District and Sessions Judge, Lahore; Khan Bahadur Mir Muhammad Khan, Vakil, Vice-President, Simla Municipality; Mr. U. N. Sen, Journalist; Mr. P. Mukerji, Vice-President, Punjab Chamber of Commerce; Mr. Kanhayalal Gauba, Bar-at-Law, son of the Hon. Mr. Harkishen Lal; Dr. Dinshaw Hirjibhoy Framji of Messrs. Framji and Co., Simla; Mr. S. K. Rudra late Principal, St. Stephen's College, Delhi; Sardar Jaidev Singh Rees, Rawalpindi; Mr. Nathoo Ram B.A., Bar-at-Law, Simla; Maulvi Abdul Ghafur, Rais of Simla; Sheikh Muhammad Aflatoon, late Governor of Punch Rais of Lahore; Mr. Muhammad Umar, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Simla; Lala Shankar Nath, M.A., LL.B., Vakil, Simla; Khan Saadat Ali, Secretary, Anjuman-I-Islamia, Lahore; Hakim Zafaryab Khan, Physician, Lahore; Lala Kaushi Ram of Brahmo Samaj, Simla and Lahore; Mian Bashir Ahmad, Bar-at-Law, Lahore.

The deputation then withdrew.

GOVERNOR AT DEOLALI.

REPLY TO RESIDENTS' DEPUTATION.

His Excellency replying to the Deputation from Deolali Civil Residents said:—

I am gratified to learn that you have been preparing with foresight and energy against the future development of Deolali as a military station, a development which is, I understand, at present under the consideration of Army Headquarters, who fully recognise the excellence of its situation for military purposes.

I appreciate to the full the reasons which lead you to attach so much importance to the maintenance of an adequate Police Force in your area. I am afraid that in common with the whole of the Presidency and in response to the decision of the Legislative Council, Government have been compelled to make certain reductions in the numbers of Police allotted to your area, but your District Officers report that this reduced force should be sufficient to maintain law and order, and upon investigation I agree that Government may accept their view. To support it there is the fact that the figures of crime show a marked improvement over the last two years and the further fact that your District Superintendent of Police here is an officer of marked ability your confidence in whom is fully shared by Government. Should you, however, find good reason to doubt the adequacy of the Police Force stationed here, I would remind you that your first task is acquaint your representative upon the Legislative Council with the facts and to move him to take steps in the matter.

Lastly you have referred to the widespread desire for an amendment of the Cantonment Act on more liberal lines, and I may inform you that this question is now under the consideration of the Government of India, within whose province it lies.

ALLEGED THEFT OF FIREWOOD.

FIVE SIKH WORKERS SENTENCED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Aug. 18.

Five honorary sewaks or workers of Gurdwara Guru-ka-Bagh in Amritsar District were arrested last week on a charge of theft of a dry *Kikar* tree and placed before Mr. Jenkins, Magistrate, under Section 379 I. P. C. All the accused refused to give any defence. The Magistrate on the prosecution evidence convicted and sentenced each of them to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Shromani Committee in a *communique* states that the Gurdwara had the tree under its direct control for eighteen months and was being managed by members of Ramdas Jatha and the Mahant on whose report the police are alleged to have acted, was not ill possession for that period. The tree was to be used as fuel in the *Guru's* langar or free kitchen.

Pandit Chandrakant Malaviya was to have addressed a meeting at Bansi on the 16th. On his way to the meeting ground Panditji was served with order under Section 144. On Panditji's advice the meeting was abandoned and the people dispersed peacefully.

BABY'S DELIGHT

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2. Kindly send to the above address two Jhu-Jhu Rest Swings per V.P.P. I already got one from you the other day and am much pleased to appreciate its usefulness (Sd.) Capt. V. Bhushan I. M. S. 7-1. G. H. Dera Ismail Khan

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POONA RACING SEASON.

FIFTH EXTRA MEETING.

VERGE WINS THE MAHABLESHWAR PLATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

There was an attractive card yesterday at the 5th Extra meeting of the Poona racing season. The weather was cloudy and threatening with occasional drizzles but fortunately not strong to interfere with the sport. There were eight events three of which provided exciting finishes. Many favourites went down and followers of Mr. Heath's stable in particular had a severe doubling as not one candidate from that stable materialized into a winner. The attendance was fairly large with the approach of the big meeting. Some fine animals begin to make their appearance, though not enabling anyone yet to judge of their possibilities.

In the Junior Plate No. 3 twelve started. Beadmaker and White Rose shared favouritism and both secured places. The winner turned out to be Nasrulla a pretty neglected candidate. As is usual when Nasrulla won the dividend was remunerative. This horse placed fourth in the 3rd Division of the Aleppo Plate at the 1st Extra meeting.

In the Bangalore Plate of 1 mile for Country Breds a field of 14 started. Sugar Cane was selected as favourite and in spite of his heavy import he won fairly comfortably from Discarded.

An interesting event was the Hadapsur Plate of 1¼ miles for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Division. A large field of 15 good performers took part in which Dilawar, Rose Hill and Cessation attracted most attention. Pride of Iraq who was allotted only 7-2 was considered a good thing though he has never been over this distance, but he ran so disappointingly as to make people wonder what is wrong with him. Cessation won after a tight finish with Rose Hill.

Bridgend by Cylgad—Destination won the Lansdowne Plate of 1½ miles, a Terms race for horses in the 3rd division. Bridgend who came down to India with a big reputation did not do well in this country. From the 1st Division he gradually came down to the 3rd Division and yesterday was his first win in India. If this animal has struck form he will soon prove to be a hard nut to crack. His best performances at Home were over long distances. Rosey Tread was a good second.

It was a foregone conclusion that Kilrea, who is undoubtedly a horse of the 1st Division, would easily out-class his field in the Yerowda Plate of 5 furlongs although he carried top weight. He beat Whit Week as he liked yesterday with a good deal to spare. This was not surprising considering that this horse has beaten Verge and other good performers in Calcutta where he was considered a champion Sprinter. Why this horse is still in the 2nd Division is a puzzle.

The Mahableshwar Plate of 6 furlongs for horses in the 1st and 2nd Division was a Handicap event and was almost a repetition of the Sandhurst Plate. In that race Quarryman conceded 5 lbs. to Verge over 7 furlongs and Verge beat him by half a length. Yesterday Quarryman gave 1 lb. to Verge over 6 furlongs and again Verge beat him by a short head and Goldgainer who conceded 4 lbs. to Verge and 3 lbs. to Quarryman was a head behind Quarryman. This was an exciting race as the four placed horses were only separated by heads.

With the exception of Carton Pierre who declined in the 2nd Division of the Yerowda Plate all candidates on the programme ran. Trostan was favourite and a lot of money went on Lover True who was again unfortunate in coming fourth. In this race also Mr. M. Goculdass' gained a victory over Mr. Sangidass Jesiram by a short head when his Volsure beat Whispering. Trostan who placed third was also a head behind. In point of excitement this race provided the same sensation as the Mahableshwar Plate. These two races were a triumph to the Handicapper who allotted the weights with great judgment.

All ran in the Matheran Plate of 7 furlongs for Arabs in the 2nd Division. There was considerable speculation in this race as no less than six candidates found supporters. Shazada, Marshall Petain, Reeman, Cairo, Ishallah and Leopold were all well backed. Ishallah beat Marshall Petain who ran for the first time in the 2nd Division, pretty comfortably.

Details:—

THE POONA JUNIOR PLATE. No. 3. Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Ebrahim Gazee's NASARALLA 7-12, Syed Ismail 1
Mr. Magarabi's WHITE ROSE 8-5, Ebrahim Khan 2
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's BEADMAKER 8-2, Rajusingh 3
Mr A S. Irani's Gay Peter 8-6 Kison Bapoo 4

Not run:—Limerick, Resolute.

Also Ran:—Shanavaz, Imkin, Fiddler, Buchefalos, Hermit, Vagrant, Hilal, Kampala.

The Race:—Imkin and Hilal were the first to get away, with Shanavaz last. At the 4th furlong Hilal was still leading with Imkin and White Rose who joined the leader. At the turn Hilal, fell away and White Rose took command, Nasaralla and Beadmaker doing a fast run. In the straight Nasaralla caught up the leader and won comfortably by one and three-quarter lengths. Two and a half lengths 2nd and 3rd, 2 lengths 3rd and 4th.

Time.—1 min. 57 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 239; Places Rs. 46-8, Rs. 22, and Rs. 16.

2nd Tote Paid: Win Rs. 95. Places Rs. 20, Rs. 11, and Rs. 8-8.

Favourite.—Beadmaker and White Rose.
Trainer:—T. Harrison.

THE BANGALORE PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Vernon's SUGAR CANE 10-5, Morris ... 1
Mr. A. Hoyts' DISCARDED 8-6, Lambert ... 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Nawanagar's CUIDON 8-5, Harrison 3
H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore's Maple 9-2, Meekings 4

Also Ran: Mountain Apple, Black Top, Margot, The Knut, Come On, Monte, Delegate, Devotion, Toddy, Cider.

The Race:—An excellent start with Margot well away to the front of the field. At the 7th furlong the leader was joined by Mountain Apple, Sugar Cane, Cuidon and Devotion. As they raced past the half mile post, Black Top moved up with Discarded on the rails. Near the bend Sugar Cane took command, Discarded being his nearest attendant. The first two raced into the straight neck to neck, Sugar Cane gaining the verdict by half-a-neck, three lengths 2nd and 3rd, and one and a quarter lengths 3rd and 4th.

Time.—1 min. 47 seconds.

1st Tote Paid:—Win Rs. 29. Places Rs. 17. Rs. 18 and Rs. 23-8.

2nd Tote Paid:—Win Rs. 12-8. Places Rs. 9, Rs. 9 and Rs. 15.

Favourite.—Sugar Cane and Discarded.
Trainer.—T. Harrison.

THE HADAPSUR PLATE. Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr. D. Nensey's CESSATION 8-7 Dobie ... 1
Mr. Goculdass' ROSE HILL 8-0, Lambert ... 2
Messrs. Shamlan and S. N. Mahomed's KARIKATA 8-4, Burn 3
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's Apollo 7-1, Purtoo Singh 4

Also Ran:—Dilawar, Khaboor, Kayid, Kusra, Tipperary, Union Jack, Mandil, Mikado, Hakum, Pride of Iraq, Brindisi.

The Race:—Khaboor took the lead, Kusra, Tipperary, Mikado and Hakum running close behind with Union Jack lying last. At the mile post, Brindisi joined them only to fade away in the next furlong. The order at the half mile post was Khaboor, Karikata and Mikado third. The first to take the turn were Cessation and Rose Hill locked together and fighting out the issue neck to neck, the former just managed to win by a short head. Apollo was overtaken by Karikata who came up with a fast run. one and a quarter lengths 2nd and 3rd and a neck separated 3rd and 4th.

Time.—2 mins. 23 sece

1st Tote Paid: Win Rs. 62-8. Places Rs. 24 Rs. 33 and Rs. 61-8.

2nd Tote Paid:—Win Rs. 37. Places Rs. 12-8, Rs 15-8 and Rs. 27.

Favourite.—Dilawar and Rose Hill.
Trainer:—Syed Mustapha.

THE LANSDOWNE PLATE. Distance 1½ miles.

Mr. F. A Tarrant's BRIDGEND 8-3 Dobie ... 1
Genl. Raja Sir Harisingh's ROSEY TREAD 9-5, Donnelly 2
Mr. Kelso's MISS GOODENOUGH 9-1, McPherson 3
Mr. Darcy's Overseas 7-8, Clarke 4

Not Run:—Elphene, Prime Boy, Heir-at-Law, Sombrous.

Also Ran:—Undies, Mametz, Millmount, Thunder, Wolfram, Lady Cleopatra, King of the Ring My Patsey, Stellite.

The Race:—A fine start saw the field doing the running together till the 10th furlong. Undies was ahead of the field at the mile post with Rosey Tread going strong: Mill mount, Mametz, My Patsey, and Stellite, the latter giving up at the turn. As they turned into the straight Overseas was prominent with Rosey Tread on the outside, Bridgend and Miss Goodenough in the meantime moving rapidly. Bridgend at the distance challenged the leaders and won a fine race from Rosey Tread by half a length, one and a half length 2nd and 3rd, and one and a half lengths 3rd and 4th.

Time.—2 mins. 38 3-/5 secs..

1st Tote Paid:—Win Rs. 76-8. Places Rs. 35, Rs. 30-8 and 31-8.

2nd Tote Paid:—Win Rs. 59-8. Places Rs. 26-8, Rs. 17-8 and Rs. 22-8.

Favourite.—Mametz.
Trainer.—P. J. Firth.

THE YERROWDA PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mr. Vernon's KILREA 9-6, Morris 1
Mr. Gahagan's WHIT WEEK 8-7 Bowley 2
H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore's CERAGO 7-3, Purtoo Singh 3
Mr. Heath's Viola 8-10, McPherson 4

Also Ran: Joy Girl, Czarda, Zea, Risen Again, Vale of York.

The Race:—Kilrea jumped out and headed the field with Joy Girl second, Risen Again third and Cerago fourth. At the 3rd furlong the order was unchanged except Risen Again fell off and Zea moved up to the leaders. Zea was the first at the turn with Viola and Kilrea as nearest attendants. Racing into the straight Kilrea again took command and sailed in an easy winner, Whit Week by a late rush from the outside getting into the second place, and Cerago displacing Viola. One and a half lengths 1st and 3nd, a head 2nd and 3rd, a neck, 3rd and 4th.

Time. 1 min. 2 4/5secs.

1st Tote Paid:—Win Rs. 18. Places Rs. 13-8 Rs. 21-8 and Rs. 23-8

2nd Tote Paid:Win Rs. 12. Places Rs. 7-8, Rs. 10-8 and Rs. 12.

Favourite.—Kilrea.
Trainer:—T. Harrison.

THE MAHABLESHWAR PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Goculdass' VERGE 8-13 Lambert 1
Mr Sangidas Jesiram's QUARRYMAN 9-0 W. Huxley 2
Mr. Thaddeus' GOLDGAINER 9-3, Ruiz ... 3
Mr. Goculdass' Flaming Orb 8-2, Walker ... 4

Not run:—Southern Beauty.

Also Ran:—Divide, Owen Roe, Brixworth, Noutboutweel, Mist, Dorania, Vallance.

The Race:—A very level start, Goldgainer getting away first, Flaming Orb and Quarryman behind with Noutboutwell fourth. The order was unchanged at the turn, but Noutbutweel faded away. Goldgainer was the first to head into the straight with Flaming Orb at his heels and Quarryman catching the rails. At the distance Flaming Orb fell back and Verge, who was nowhere in the straight, suddenly made her appearance and putting in a splendid run snatched the verdict from Quarryman by a short head. A head 2nd and 3rd, a head 3rd and 4th.

Time.—1min. 13 4/5 secs.

1st Tote Paid:—Win Rs. 26. Places Rs. 26-8, Rs. 15 and Rs. 42.

2nd Tote Paid:—Win Rs. 16. Places Rs. 12, Rs. 8, and Rs. 18-8.

Favourite.—Flaming Orb and Quarryman.
Trainer:—J. Robinson.

THE YERROWDA PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Goculdass' VOLSURE 8-9 Walker 1
Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's WHISPERING 7-7, Purtoo Singh 2
Mr. N. Cannon's TROSTAN 7-12, Thompson 3
Genl. Raja Sir Harisingh's Lover True 7-11, Donnelly 4

Not run:—Carton Pierre.

Also ran:—Crushed Glass, Scribble, Aldergrove, Grande Place, Paragua.

The Race:—Scribble showed ahead of the field at the start with Lover True, Paragua and Aldergrove. Trostan joined the leader at the 4th furlong, Aldergrove dropping behind. At the turn Crushed Glass was leading, Whispering second, Trostan third and Lover True was running prominently on the outside. As they entered the straight Crushed Glass tired and Whispering looked a winner at the distance when Volsure came from the back and beat him near the post by half a neck, Trostan coming with a rush, secured third place from Lover True. Half-a-neck 2nd and 3rd, a head 3rd and 4th.

Time.—1min. 3 2/5secs.

1st Tote Paid:—Win Rs. 139-8. Places Rs. 92 Rs. 48 and Rs. 22.

2nd Tote Paid:—Win Rs. 47. Places Rs. 39, Rs. 22 and Rs. 10-8.

Favourite.—Scribble and Trostan.

Trainer.—J. Robinson

THE MATHERAN PLATE. Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's ISHALLAH 7-6, Purtoo Singh 1
Mr. Goculdass' MARSHAL PETAIN 7-0 Sherwood 2
Mr. Heath's PORTCULLIS 8-9 McPherson 3
Mr. Goculdass' MENTOR 9-1, Meekings 4

Also Ran:—Shahzada, Kitchener, Nevermind Dunbar, March Along, Peninsula, Taj, Cairo, Leopold, Reeman, Fareek.

The Race:—A level start with Nevermind, Portcullis, Shahzada and Marshall Petain to the front. At the 5th furlong the order was Marshal Petain, Leopold and March Along with Fareek running last. Racing past the 3rd furlong Peninsula had moved up with Ishallah lying handy. As they turned into the straight Marshal Petain caught the rails with Ishallah inside and Portcullis at his heels. Nearing the distance Ishallah made his effort and won easily by a length, a length separating 2nd and 3rd, a neck 3rd and 4th.

Time.—1min. 37 3/5secs.

1st Tote Paid:—Win Rs. 93-8. Places Rs. 24. Rs. 23-8 and Rs. 22.

2nd Tote Paid—Win Rs. 38. Places Rs. 11, Rs. 14 and Rs. 13-8.

Favourite. Shahzada and Marshal Petain
Trainer:—Owner.

CALCUTTA MONSOON MEETING.

SATURDAY'S RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 19

The following are the results of the Calcutta Monsoon Meeting, Fifth Day, Saturday:—

DALHOUSIE HURDLE PLATE. Distance about 1 3/4 miles over 9 flights.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. Handicap Hurdle Race for Horses.

Messrs. Douetil and Hartley's DURBAN 10-12 Murrell 1
Mr. Ghose's ONE TOO MANY, 11-3, Baker 2
Mrs. Owen's GAVRELLE 11-7, Nandlal 3

Totalizators paid: Rs. 31 for win;

SOUTHDOWN PLATE. Distance about 1 mile 3 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 700, third Rs. 300. Handicap for Horses in Fourth Division. (Div. I.)

Mr. Hugue's JOLLY FRIAR, 8-1, (car. 8-2), Harrison J. 1
Mr. Thomas' SILVER GIFT 9-6, O'Brien ... 2
Mr. Tomlinson's GRAB 7-12 (car. 8-1) Owner 3
Mr Harvey's Sherwood Belle 8-13 Northmore 4

Tote paid Rs. 32 for win; Rs. 17 and Rs. 19 for places.

RUSSELL PLATE. (Div I.) Distance about 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000 second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. Handicap for horses in third division.

Maj. Moloney's KING OF BEES 7-13, Northmore 1
Raja Singh and Kour Singh's LADY MYRA 8-9 O'Brien 2
Mr. Howeson's GATLING 8-5, Bloss 3
Mr. Dee's Glassington 8-5, Harrison 4

Tote paid Rs. 46 for win; Rs. 25 and Rs. 28 for places.

FORT WILLIAM PLATE. Distance about 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. Handicap for Horses in third division.

Mr. Davison's SAINT JOAN 8-9, Higgins ... 1
Mr. Dee's SIMPLE SIMON 8-2, Harrison ... 2
Mr. Willson's ROYAL SIGN, 9-11 Northmore 3
Mr. Thomas' Galley Law 7-13 (car 8-13, O'Brien 4

RUSSEL PLATE. (Div. II.) Terms same as Division I.

Mr. Davison's CENTRA, 9-5, Higgins 1
Mr. Dee's SAVVY, 8-4 Harrison 2
Mr. Howeson's ANNA B, 7-13, Bloss 3
Mr. Christie's Patsy 9-0, Sleigh 4

Tote paid: Rs. 59-8 for win; Rs. 28-8, Rs. 17 and Rs. 38-8 for places.

SOUTHDOWN PLATE. (Div. II.) Terms same as Division I.

Mr. Harvey's MINT PARK, 9-0, Harrison 1
Mr. Galstaun's TANYUM, 9-8, Dalker 2
Mr. B'air's CYLARITY 7-7 McQuade 3
Mr. Pardoi's Aquetolis, 8-2, Marland 4

Tote paid Rs. 48-8 for win; Rs. 22 and Rs. 27-8 for places.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

Rain again interfered with Cricket yesterday when some interesting matches were played on the Kennedy Sea face. The Islam Gymkhana played against the St. Xavier's College team, while with the Parsi Gymkhana the Elphinstone Cricket Club played a match which ended without a result, as further play was abandoned due to rain. The Parsi Gymkhana having the first knock, put up 140 runs, while the visitors scored 30 for the first wicket. The match on the Hindu Gymkhana ground—that between the B. B. and C. I. Railway team and a team from the Gymkhana—was interesting: it showed, to some extent, the Gymkhana divided against itself in the personnel of the teams. L. P. Jai and M. H. Chandrana had the best of the batting and bowling respectively.

The score was:—

B. B. AND C. I. RY. C.C.

K. G. Pardeshi 2, V. P. Date 9, D. K. Telang 0, P. Vithal 19, K. R. Swami 14, B. Kapadia 23, J. S. Warden 4, H. A. Mahale 0, B. G. More 3, P. Balu (not out 20, Capt. A. W. Rollo (capt.) 6, Extras 2, Total 102.

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA C.C.

S. M. Dalvi 13, B. S. Muzumdar 2, L. P. Jai (not out) 33, V. A. Dalvi 6, B. D. Jog 2, C. H. Chandarana (not out) 16, R. A. Wagle, G. S. Dongre, B. M. Dalvi, M. H. Chandarana, G. H. Bhataodeker, did not bat; Extras 9, Total (for four wickets) 81.

CHESS TOURNAMENT IN ENGLAND.

ANOTHER WIN FOR CAPABLANCA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 19.

One hundred and fifty competitors took part in the largest chess tournament ever held in Britain which concluded at Westminister to-day. Capablanca heads the prize winners in the International Masters' Tourney with thirteen points. The only British prize winner was Yates with eight points. Other scores were Atkins (Britain) six points Wahltuch (Britain) five Watsons (Australia) 4½, Morrison (Canada) 4.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 18.

The following are the cricket results:—

Surrey beat Leicester by three wickets. Kent beat Notts by an innings and 6 runs, Hampshire beat Worcestershire by eight wickets, Sussex beat Lancashire by nine wickets, Essex beat Somerset by five wickets, Gloucestershire beat Glamorgan by nine wickets.

Knight scored 93 in the second innings for Surrey. Collins took six wickets for eighteen in the first and ten for sixty-five in the second Notts' innings. Bowley made 130 and Higgins 118 for Worcestershire in the first innings; Newman (Hants) made 97. E. Tyldesley scored 128 not out in Lancashire's second innings.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE RESULTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Scottish League Football results to-day were:—Dundee one; Aberdeen one; Hamilton A. nil, Airdrieonians one; Albion R. one; Kilmarnock one; Alloa two; Celtic three; Ayr one; St. Mirren one; Clyde one; Heart of Midlothian one; Falkirk one; Raith one; Hibernians one; Partick Thistle nil; Greenock Morton two; Motherwell nil; Glasgow Rangers five; Third Lanark one.

JOE BECKETT TO FIGHT CARPENTIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 19.

It was announced at Southampton to-day that Joe Beckett had signed articles to fight Frank Moran and George Carpentier in London this autumn.

DAVIS CUP CONTESTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Philadephia.—In the Davis lawn tennis Cup doubles to-day, Patterson and O'Hara Wood beat Manoel Alonso and De Gomar 6/3; 6/3; 6/4.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Philadelphia.—Plying for the Davis Cup, O'Hara Wood beat De Gomar to-day 6-8, 3-8, 6-0, 6-4, 6-1. Australia now meets U. S. A.

NEW URDU DAILY IN CAWNPORE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Declarations were filed to-day at the Court of District Magistrate, Cawnpore, by Mr. M. H. Kazmie for the Istiqlal Press Company, Ltd., as Keeper of the Press and Mr. Chaudhri Rahmali, Printer, Publisher and Editor of the Urdu Daily "Istiqlal". It is understood that the first issue of the paper will appear on the 4th September. The paper will be illustrated and conducted on independent Nationalist lines. The press will be worked on the latest improved system.

MRS. BESANT'S SCHEME FOR ENTERING COUNCILS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 19.

Speaking under the auspices of 1921 club at the Gokhale Hall, Dr. Besant said that she proposed along with certain other members of 1921 Political Club to convene a meeting in November next to which members of all political parties who desired to enter Council at the next election including Non-Cooperators who were favouring the boycott of Councils were being invited. They would frame a plan of action and go to the voters with that scheme of work before them, appeal to them and request them to get themselves elected and whomsoever electors chose as their representatives would be recognised as true representatives of the people. She wholly disapproved and disagreed with the view taken by Mr. Lloyd George that if Non-Cooperators were to be elected at the next election he would reconsider the Reform Scheme that is now being worked out in India.

DELHI TRUNK MYSTERY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 18.

In connection with the Delhi trunk mystery following account has been published here. Immediately after the corpse was found at Delhi station a telegram was sent to Aligarh as the train had stopped there. Enquiries quickly elicited the fact that a coolie had loaded a very heavy box into a third class compartment for certain woman, said to be a prostitute, who had travelled by the train in question. After further enquiries an *ekkawallah* was found out who had driven a woman and a box to the station and finally the woman was traced out. A pair of *dhotis* similar to what was found on the corpse was searched out in the house of the woman. The murdered man has been traced to be a resident of Cawnpore who was in the habit of visiting the woman for three or four days. At the time of the occurrence, it is believed, the household consisted of two women and one servant who denied all knowledge of the affair for a considerable period but when arrested they stated that the man had died in their house and they being afraid of possible consequences had got rid of the body in the manner mentioned. The woman travelled with her trunk as far as Khurja where she got out leaving her trunk to be found at Delhi. The suspects said that the man committed suicide by taking poison. Investigation is proceeding.

GREAT EASTERN ENGINEERING CO.

The proprietors of the Imperial Machine Company have made over their business to The Great Eastern Engineering Co., Ltd., with a view to develop business on a large scale. During the war Mr. G. S. Wavikar started the Imperial Machine Company to manufacture machines that could be easily manufactured here. Mr. Wavikar is a mechanical engineer of long experience. He has written a number of useful books in English and Marathi for students appearing for the Engineering Examinations under the Boiler Act. For some years, he was the sole Manager of the Omiar Foundry and while there, acquired considerable experience in different lines. The Proprietors of the Imperial Machine Company have made over their business in order to manufacture machinery on a large scale and also to manufacture textile, agricultural and other machinery with the aid of larger resources and capital.

The loan of Rs. 35,00,00,000 raised in England for railways in India will be distributed as follows:—To Bengal Nagpur Railway Rs. 15,00,00,000, Madras and Southern Mharatta Railway Rs. 10,00,00,000 and South Indian Railway Rs. 10,00,00,000.

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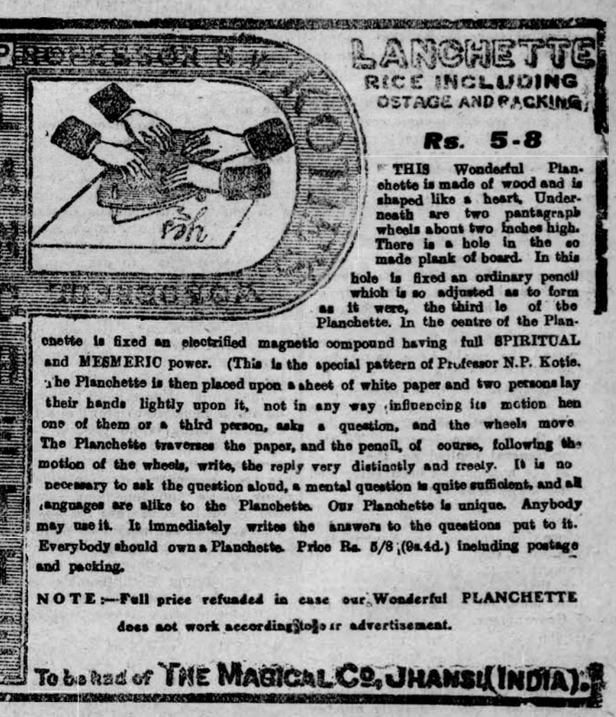

THIS Wonderful Planchette is made of wood and is shaped like a heart, Underneath are two pantagraph wheels about two inches high. There is a hole in the so made plank of board. In this hole is fixed an ordinary pencil which is so adjusted as to form as it were, the third le of the Planchette. In the centre of the Planchette is fixed an electrified magnetic compound having full SPIRITUAL and MESMERIC power. (This is the special pattern of Professor N.P. Kotie. The Planchette is then placed upon a sheet of white paper and two persons lay their hands lightly upon it, not in any way influencing its motion hen one of them or a third person, asks a question, and the wheels move The Planchette traverses the paper, and the pencil, of course, following the motion of the wheels, write, the reply very distinctly and freely. It is no necessary to ask the question aloud, a mental question is quite sufficient, and all languages are alike to the Planchette. Our Planchette is unique. Anybody may use it. Is immediately writes the answers to the questions put to it. Everybody should own a Planchette. Price Rs. 5/8 (9s.4d.) including postage and packing.

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REMARKABLE PRESS OPINION.

The "H Kesari." Volume II. No. 20, Thursday, October 26, :—"We have received a wonderful Planchette from Prof. Kotie for Review. Really it is a wonderful pattern of Prof. Kotie's invention. We are very much pleased to see its wonders. A person puts a question mentally or verbally and the Planchette moves on the paper and writes the answer neatly. Questions regarding the Past, the Present, and the Future may be put and answers obtained in any language. Anybody may send for this Planchette from the Magical Co., Jhansi, and see the wonders."

A FEW TESTIMONIALS MORE.

M. Simon. Esq., of Messrs Brown & Co., Ltd., writes from Hatton (Ceylon) on the 15th Sept. 1921 :—"I got one of your Planchettes from a friend of mine who came here from India. I can say that it is a very wonderful thing. During my entertainments I am in success every time with your Planchette."

I. B. Honnavarkar, Esq., of the Eastern Bank, Ltd., writes from Bombay on the 23rd September 1921 :—"I am glad to inform you that I am successful in getting answers from the Planchette that I bought from you recently."

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BOMBAY.

LOK-TILAK

Sir. SURRENDRANATH BANERJEA writes: This is to certify that I know Mr. Wagh and regard him as an eminent Sculptor. I have seen some of the busts executed by him, they, in my opinion, will stand comparison with similar work done by any European Sculptor.—22nd June, 1915.

Mr. SATYENDRANATH TAGORE writes:—This is to certify Mr. Wagh has executed a plaster bust of my brother, Rabindranath Tagore, which shows much more than average merit and is in fact a much better likeness than the last one done by a European Sculptor. Mr. Wagh holds several certificates for good work done by him and deserves encouragement.—10th May, 1915.

Mrs. BEASANT writes:—The Bust of Lok Tilak is an admirable and vivid likeness and is the best in my opinion. The bust of Sir Rabindranath Tagore, made by Mr. Wagh is also a pleasing likeness.

WAGH SCULPTURE

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Literature and Art.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST MAN. Published by The National Literature Publishing Company, Bombay, Price Re. 1.

At no time in the history of India's struggle for freedom has she succeeded more in attracting genuine sympathy of conscientious foreigners than to-day. At no time has she presented herself in a truer, and more faithful perspective to the outside world than to-day. And who can deny that this is due to India's great soul, Mahatma Gandhi and his gospel? In this book we find collected tributes from eminent men beyond the seas who have studied and sympathised with the teachings of the Mahatma Gandhi is a world figure to-day not because of the mere fact that he is the leader of India's struggle for Freedom, but because of the uniqueness of method and the purity of his weapon. He is the giver of a new gospel to the world and, nourishing and moulding it on the soil of his Motherland, he lays it at the feet of other nations to try the great untried weapon of Non-violence, by its application in the various aspects of human life. The words of the Lord Bishop of Madras who sees in the Mahatma "the patient sufferer for the cause of righteousness and mercy, a truer representative of the Crucified Saviour than the men who have thrown him into prison and yet call themselves by the name of Christ" are prominently quoted. Lala Lajpatrai's appreciation finds a place of honour in this collected treasure. Mr. Holmes, than whom there is none beyond the seas, who has understood Mahatma Gandhi in the truest and broadest spirit, reviews the whole field of world's great men to pick out the world's greatest. And from among a Smut, a Rolland, a Lenin, he marks out the great Indian, "the perfect and universal man," as the world's greatest jewel. He concludes his sermon with a glorious assertion that "when I think of Gandhi, I think of Jesus Christ."

It is rightly remarked: "No one understands Gandhi's crusade who does not know Mr. Gandhi." And this book cannot but lead to an understanding of Gandhi and his gospel in the right spirit.

LIFE OF A JAIN SAINT.

The Cambridge University Press' publishes a life of the illustrious Jain preceptor. Vijaya Dharma Suri. by Mr. A. J. Sonawalla, B.A., LL B. It is curious that this leader of Hindu thought is almost better known in the West than at times seemingly among his own countrymen. Dr. Thomas of the India Office Library points to the salient characteristics of this orthodox and yet large-minded Hindu saint who has extended a cordial welcome to Western personalities and methods facilitating in many ways the work of scholars and himself complying with their critical principles.

The Acharya is the exponent of the Jain doctrine which has an unbroken continuity and is a distint body of tents from Buddhism, to which, however, it bears such striking resemblance that superficial students like Dr. Gour fall into the excusable error of making Jainism an off-shoot of Buddhism. There is a heavy debt which Hindu learning, especially of the Jain school, owes to the Acharya. But no item of it is so valuable as the encouragement he has given to the revival of the study of Jain Prakrat on the approved scientific Western methods.

For the psychologist who finds the germs of greatness in early youthful vagaries, the Acharya's life furnishes an illustration. This man who is now appealed to from the Universities of Europe and America for the loan of rare manuscripts, for the elucidation of knotty philosophical problems, for the explanation of the interplay between Brahmanic ritual and Jain austerity, was as a youth ready neither to learn nor earn. His only interest was gambling and speculation. Instead of helping his old father in his business, he wasted his substance over dice. In vain it is his parents seek to turn him from indulgence in odious and debasing vice. The little book relates how the wayward lad was reclaimed and the influence of the Master, which gradually turned him into a pillar of orthodoxy and yet an admirer and the admired of the representatives of Western scientific methods as applied to the elucidation of obscured or neglected truths.

SONGS OF PATRIOTISM.

SWADESH GEETO (National Song):—By Seetaram Sharma. Priced at as. -/12/-

Songs of patriotism and songs of liberty have occupied from the days of yore a prominent place in the literature of every country. All nations have their heroes, and the histories of these nations, so far as they inspire the generations to follow their noble examples, are the biographies of these individuals. The world is richer to-day for the sufferings of Socrates and Buddha, Mahomed and Christ, Zoroaster and Gandhi. The examples of hundreds of lesser men who suffered and died for the principles they held dearest to their heart are none the less an inspiration to posterity.

As an American national song says:—

"The tree their own hands had to liberty reared,
They lived to behold growing strong and revered
With transport they cried, "How our wishes we gain
For our children shall gather the fruits of our Pain."
"Then join hand in hand, brave Americans all
By uniting we stand, by dividing we fall,
In so righteous a cause let us hope to succeed,
For Heaven approves of each generous deed."
"All ages shall speak with amaze and applause
Of the courage we'll show in support of our laws,
To die we can bear—but to save we disdain,
For shame is to freedom more dreadful than pain."

"They are the world's greatest men, all those who died working for freedom." The cause of freedom is not confined to one country or one nation. It is universal. So the national songs of one country or people to a great extent become international. But the genius of India differs from that of other countries. Though engaged in the struggle for their freedom, the well-being of humanity in general is as near to the heart of her people as that of their own. Their national song, the "Bande Mataram", unlike the" Rule Brittania" song, is as much characterised by freedom from the spirit of domination over other nations as by India's spiritual message carrying love and sweetness for the whole humanity.

The Gujarati language has shown great activity in these days in the field of literature. The Parsee poet, Khabardar, after Kavi Narmad has convincingly proved that the language is suited for the expression as much of the national spirit as of love. Will some of the self-styled Sakshars give up their futile attempt which is calculated to retard the progress of the literature by restricting its phraseology and general growth in an unnatural and ridiculous fashion? Even to a superficial observer the absurdity of unnatural limitation becomes patent. These "literary men" would do well to leave the benevolent task of "casting into moulds" the whole language to the processes of natural growth.

Mr. Sharma is to be congratulated on the production of this volume. Many of his songs are deservedly popular. The style is simple and suited to mass mind though an attempt at indulging in gross artificiality has been made in the introduction.

TAJ MAHAL.

Mumtaz Mahal, what memories
Came to him by thy bier,
Of glad hours shared together
In Delhi and Kashmir
Gold days and nights star-spangled,
The joys that once had been!
In Court and Camp, O Mumtaz,
Thou wert his Comrade-Queen.

He covered thee with kisses,
Sobbed out his aching woe;
"Mumtaz, Mumtaz, I love thee,
I cannot let thee go."
Then, when time dulled sharp sorrow,
(Though grief was none the less!)
He planned to build, thee, Mumtaz,
This marble loveliness.

Cased in that Eastern garden
Where Love and Art have met,
Beside the Jumna River,
This gem lies marble set.
Myriad workmen wrought it
With toil and sweat and pain,
An Emperor's love undying
Lives in the deathless fane.

He summoned artists, craftsmen,
All skill that Ind might hold,
And lavished time and treasure,
He squandered gems and gold;
To keep thy memory fragrant,
That all the world might see
How dearly loved an Emperor,
How great his grief for thee.

Too still for song or sighing
To wake her from the dead,
Mumtaz Mahal lay sleeping,
Cold in her marble bed.
Yet all these long years after
Her death and his despair,
The Taj Mahal bears witness
Shah Jehan's heart lies there.

SHIRLEY MAUREEN HODKINSON.

SHAMM'A.

The scarcity and the peculiar conditions of their publication might prompt many to overlook the shortcomings usually noticeable in the majority of periodicals published in this country. It is true that while some of them are beginning to be more comprehensive and informative most of them are content to fill up their contents at random. Few of them—very few indeed—so select and arrange their contents as to lead their readers step by step, progressively, towards definite aims and ideals. "Shamma'a" the quarterly published in Madras, narrowly escapes the general shortcomings. The current number contains many contributions whose interest is obvious. The article on the "Chinese and Indian Travellers" translated by Mr. Bose, is, for instances, one that needs no apology. The delightful translation by Mr. Suktanthkar of "Vasvadatta," the poems by Mr. Cousins and by Mr. Chattopadhyaya as well as by Mr. Jayasurya all invite the attention of the reader. The article on "E. V. Lucas" and the contribution by Mr. Hadland Davis entitled "Our Lady of the Thousand Hands" and the one by Mr. Mukerjea on "The English Lyric of the Nineties and after" deal with subjects which should satisfy the curious reader and the scholar. The most interesting article in the number is, however, the one on "The National Value of Art" by Sri Aurobindo Ghose. The philosophical bias, natural to the author whose philosophic instincts are as well-known as his scholarship, is evident throughout the article. It is probably not altogether fair to judge the merits of an article which is not yet concluded. But if the average reader interested in the artistic future of the nation comes across this passage:—

"The sense of good and bad, beautiful and unbeautiful, which afflicts our understanding and our senses, must be replaced by *Akhanda Rasa*, undifferentiated and unabridged delight in the delightfulness of things, before the highest can be reached," and if he fails to understand him at once he should be pardoned. It is probably not meant for the average reader. However that may be, the article is worth studying.

The editorial notes and comments are, indeed, very informative. But it may be suggested that some at least of the space devoted to English and foreign literature may be assigned to the various literary activities in the different provinces of the country. The reproduction of pictures is a very costly enterprise. The effort of those responsible for the journal to reproduce some of the old and well-known pictures is, therefore, praiseworthy. But it would be more educative if some of the contemporary and less well-known pictures were published. They would not only directly help the artists but place them in touch with those who are anxious to further their interests. The exhibition recently organised at Madras had furnished an excellent opportunity for the purpose. It is a pity the journal missed it.

A NATIONAL TEXT BOOK.

RASTRIYA VANCHANMALA: By Nagindas Amulakhrai, Bombay.

To a Gujarati reader, it is well-known that Mahatma Gandhi has given expression to his views almost on all subjects of social, political, and intellectual value. It is not generally known to the non-Gujarati reading public that Gandhiji has also written a handbook on health embodying his considered opinions on sanitation and has suggested several homeopathic remedies for physical troubles. The compiler of the selections in the Vanchanmala under review has done the Gujarati readers a distinct service by bringing out in one volume some of the writings of Gandhiji who has wrought a revolution in the Gujarati literature by introducing a style which is at once simple and forceful. The selections include lessons on Satyagrah, Brahmacharya, Swadeshi, Vernaculars, Patriotism, Untouchability, Cow-protection, Moral force, Railway grievances, Chastity, Labour problem, Hindu-Moslem unity and the like. The book also contains the statement of Mahatma Gandhi before Mr. Broomfield, Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad. The illustration of Mahatma Gandhi, Srimati Kasturbai and Ali Brothers as published, are positively ugly and the attempt to make their features expressive has been foiled by overdoing. Other illustrations are quite all right. The book, containing over twelve illustrations and more than two hundred pages, has been modestly priced at twelve annas only.

C. R. DAS.

CHITTA RANJAN DAS.—G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras. As. 4.

The "Biographies of Eminent Indians" Series is embellished by the addition of this booklet of 45 pages. The book makes interesting reading, chiefly due to the judicious chice of extracts from Mr. Das' speeches and writings which form a fitting commentary on his views and policy.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Rasayana Praveshika (Hindi). By Jang Bahadur Jha. Ramprasad Bros., Agra.
The Greatest Man (Urdu). By Abdus Salam Khan Anjuman Press, Nagpur.
Practical Water-Healing. By K. L. Sharma, Pudukottai, Trichinopoly, Rs. 2/8.
C R. Das, (G. A. Natesan and Co.) 4 as.
The Star of Switzerland. By K. A. K. Vakil, Alexandra Road, New Gamdevi, Rs. 3/14.

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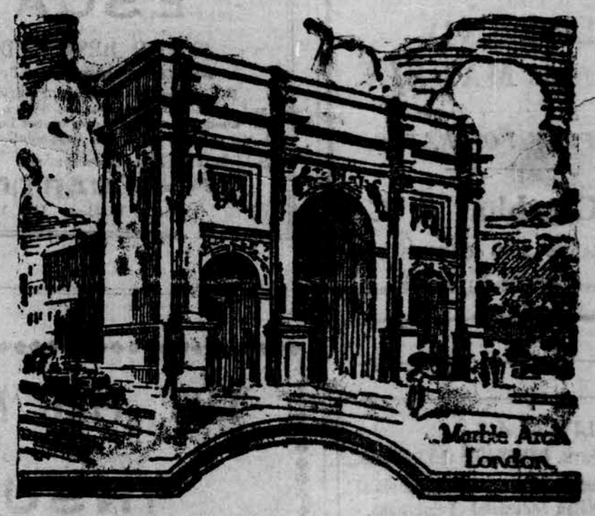

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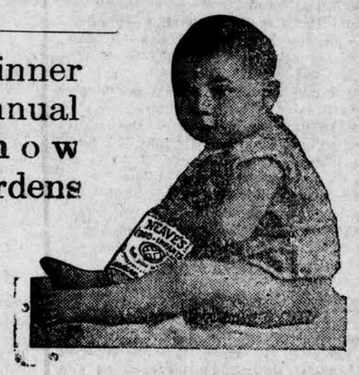
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